

64-1944

I WRITE AS I SEE

BY ARTHUR HUFF FAUSET

Tribune - Philadelphia,

SEGREGATED HOUSING Pa.

LET US HOPE that the Metropolitan Insurance Company's "Riverton Housing Project", in Harlem, is never built. Costing five million dollars it will represent only an additional huge sum of money designed to keep the Negro in his place.

9-30-44

Having failed in their efforts to extinguish the flame of human genius which prompts Negroes as well as other human mortals to aspire to the top rungs of the ladder of culture, certain groups in the powerful forces of the majority still hope to thwart our forward and upward march by pushing us aside into ghettos and restricted areas. This undoubtedly is the plan behind the recent proposal of the Metropolitan.



The difference between a man and a dog is that while a dog reared and pampered in a pent-house on Fifth Avenue still is destined to remain only a dog, you can have a man born and reared in a stable or a log cabin and he can become the saviour of all the rest of mankind.

I would rather take my chances freely in the face of most adverse economic conditions in a society which is relatively open to all, than to live under the most pampered circumstances in a situation where I am set aside and apart in order to make sure that I and my kind never rub elbows with the rest of society and therefore get no opportunity of influencing or being influenced by them.

"I WILL NOT BE TIED"

9-30-44

When the young Douglass was captured in an early effort to escape from the bonds of slavery, one of his accomplices, confronted with the muzzle of a gun shoved into his face, shouted, "Shoot me and be damned. I will not be tied!"

All Negroes are living in times when in one voice we must cry out, "Deny us and be damned—we will not be tied!"

A "rich" ghetto is no better than one we call a slum. If anything, the slum is preferable, for in the slum an added incentive exists to get out and improve one's lot. If improvement were not the central theme of American existence, our nation would stagnate and wither as the autumn leaf. White folk ought to be glad that Negroes press on to higher places, because only as long as we do this do we help America to move further along the road of progress and democracy.

9-30-44

UPAC'S HOUSING CAMPAIGN

As UPAC announced to you many months ago, the time is nearly here when the Metropolitan and other insurance agencies will attempt to have our legislature pass permissive legislation granting them the right to erect apartment houses in Philadelphia. There is little time to lose in making sure that this legislation is non-discriminatory. WE NEGROES MUST BE ALLOWED TO RENT THESE HOMES.

Now is a good time to get into UPAC's campaign for better housing. Join up with Mrs. Cleoria DeLaine's committee. Address her at 1816 Diamond Street (STEVenson 4482), or come out to a UPAC meeting held on Thursday nights at the YMCA, 1724 Christian Street. Buttonhole every influential politician and business man, and especially the candidates for the legislature, and commit them on this matter. We do not want segregated insurance housing in Pennsylvania.

9-30-44

Also join the throng of citizens who will trek to Town Hall, Friday evening, October 20, to hear Mary McCleod Bethune, Adam Clayton Powell and others striking notes for liberty in our city. Join with us for First-Class-Citizens-for-All-Americans... We will not be tied.

PROTESTS JIM CROW HOLC PRACTICES

NEW YORK—A letter was sent by the NAACP legal force protesting discriminatory practices of the HOLC in the case of Miss Daphne Herbert who submitted forms, and fulfilled specified requirements for a loan on the purchase of a home in Corona, L. I.

When the request was first denied by the government agency, it was found the application had been marked "colored prospect." Reconsideration was based on both the raising of the original price of the home and the down payment.

The NAACP pointed out "this decision which may cause whole-property was to be bought for sale evictions from recently purchased properties."

Judge William J. Palmer, brother of John W. Palmer of the Citizen-News, in a 34 page decision from the publisher of Hollywood type of property involved, it will be owned by owners of 392 separate lots. It is necessary for Miss Herbert to make terms and conditions which we have previously outlined to our local representative in his negotiations with her as a prospective purchaser. A price of \$7,000 and a down payment of \$2,000. The case tried on a stipulated payment of \$2,000. The case ruled out a state Supreme Court opinion in the

Pasadena case of Fairchild versus Rains, where Judge Rodger Traynor wrote a separate concurring opinion basing the theory that a changing condition of a neighborhood softened the contract, a manner that could be avoided by a number of contractees.

The trial judge ruled that a contract was binding, arguing that constitutional guarantees under the Fourteenth Amendment, freedom of speech and religion, would be worth little if courts failed to uphold right of contract. The jurist flayed the Supreme Court decision.

Attorney Loren Miller had already argued for client Bryant Allen that 90 percent of those living in the affected area were Negroes or Mexicans and that the public school enrolled 80 percent students of the same racial ancestry.

10-3-44

In addition to the foregoing case, Friday Negro residents of famed Sugar Hill were served with a notice to get out of the houses recently purchased. This case comes up October 18th and affects some 25 families. In this District reside Ethel Waters, Noble Sissle, Ben Carter, Hattie McDaniel, Sidney P. Jones, Norman O. Houston, Mitchell Miles, Dr. Edward Bailey and others.

Two Suits Attack Afro American Residence Liberty Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Two additional suits to enjoin colored persons from owning and occupying property covered by restrictive covenants were filed in the District Court Friday.

In one suit, Mr. and Mrs. Roy L. Marth, 3540 Warder Street, Northwest, and Mrs. Maude I. Bradburn, 3534 Warder Place, are seeking to have Miss Maltida E. Matthews, 3531 Warder Street, vacate the premises and her ownership of the property set aside.

Two Covenants Involved

In the other, Mrs. Ella W. Atkins, 441 Luray Place, Northwest, is asking that Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Tate, 1911 Eleventh Street, Northwest, be enjoined from occupying property at 3310 Park Place, Northwest.

6-3-44

Both properties are covered by two restrictive covenants, one placed in deeds to all properties in the area developed by Midlaugh and Shannon, Inc., in 1907, and the other executed by property owners on June 19, 1930.

These covenants provide that the property shall never be rented, leased, sold, transferred or conveyed to any colored person.

and Restrictive Covenants
Lovers have pitched into the fight to halt construction on the \$1,500,000 Federal Housing Project for Negro war workers in Chicago's West Chesterfield area. This was revealed in a crude, anonymous letter this week threatening the life of Miss Elizabeth Eliza-

Ku Kluxers Join Fight On Chicago's West Chesterfield Housing Project

By RICHARD DURHAM

White Ku Klux Klaners

Government Agency Jacks Up Prices on Houses

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

9-16-44

Even in New York HOLC Makes Buying Property Difficult for Colored Prospects

By FRANKLIN MARSHALL

NEW YORK — If you're colored and wish to buy a home in New York on the HOLC plan, be prepared to have your application marked "colored prospect" and a reconsideration proposal handed you raising the original price of the home and also the down payment.

This is exactly what happened to Miss Daphne Herbert after she and her family decided to purchase a two-family house located at 3316 Ninety-seventh Street, Corona, L.I., and filled out the necessary application forms which they gave to their broker along with a \$100 deposit. 9-16-44

Government Worker

In an exclusive interview with the AFRO, Miss Herbert, who resides with her mother and younger brother in an apartment at 960 Tinton Avenue, Bronx, and is a microfilm operator for the Office of War Information in this city, revealed the discriminatory treatment she received from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, a U.S. governmental agency:

"On August 6," she related, "we decided to purchase this home and were told by our broker, Mr. Garrison, of the Corona Realty Company, that the property was to be bought for \$6,500, \$800 down and \$59.60 per month thereafter."

Down Payment \$800

"I read the contract which stated that a cash down payment of \$800 was essential to gain title to the property. We liked the house so much that we even told Mr. Garrison that we would be willing to give the HOLC \$1000 as a down payment."

"The following day, I filled out a number of application forms which I gave to the broker and also handed him \$100 as a deposit. On August 10, he sent me more forms which I filled out and returned to him. Meanwhile, they investigated us and asked our present landlord about our financial status and dependabilities.

Marked "Colored Prospect"

"A week later, Garrison informed us that since our occupancy of the house in question would make us the only colored home owners on the block, the HOLC could not allow us to occupy it as they did not wish to set a precedent." 9-16-44

"It seems that Garrison had

revealed that it is insistent that the Herberts meet the new price that they are willing to go into debt to buy the home even though they know that they are being discriminated against shows that they don't want to take Jim Crow and swallow it. 9-16-44

Denies Discrimination

AFRO investigations revealed that the neighborhood in question is not entirely lily-white. It is located at 2 Park Avenue, I spoke to a mixed community with many Mr. Snover, an official of this government agency.

His answers were vague and he denied that discrimination was down — and later marked 'colored used against prospective home prospect.' I saw it marked that buyers way.

"My mother also received a phone call from the HOLC and told the AFRO. "You must realize that we often have to raise the prices of homes because there was colored. Naturally, she told the prices of homes because there are so many bidders for them. them she was.

Price Increased \$500

"The final letter I received from the HOLC said that the only terms on which we would be accepted would be to reconsider an increase in price of the home of \$500, and increase in the down payment making it \$2,000 instead of \$800 as was originally asked.

"In other words, they jacked up the price of the house from \$6,500 to \$7,000 and more than doubled the down payment.

"I believe that this is discrimination of the first order. They don't want us to buy the house because we're colored and are scaring us away from it by raising the price. 9-16-44

"It's a shame because I have one brother in the army at Camp Lee, Va., and my younger brother, who is turning 18, will be drafted soon into the service. Is this what we colored people are fighting for?

To Fight for House

"Our broker, Mr. Garrison, seems to take the whole thing rather lightly. I guess it's because he has ties with the HOLC and doesn't want to antagonize it and lose his income. However, my mother and I want this home very badly and we're not going to give up the fight. 9-16-44

"We've already scraped together \$1500 and are going to raise the full \$2,000 even if we have to borrow it and go into debt. I'm a militant person and believe in fighting against discrimination. It's not only for my personal good but also for the welfare of all colored people who will want to buy HOLC homes in the future.

NAACP to Help

"I think that by our buying that house we'll be calling their bluff. They won't be able to keep us out if we show them we've got the money to pay for it." 9-16-44

The NAACP, to whom Miss Herbert first appealed her case, has already gone to bat for her through the efforts of Edward R. Dudley, assistant special counsel.

Correspondence with the HOLC

revealed that it is insistent that of all human beings. The fact the Herberts meet the new price that they are willing to go into debt to buy the home even though they know that they are being discriminated against shows that they don't want to take Jim Crow and swallow it. 9-16-44

AFRO investigations revealed that the neighborhood in question is not entirely lily-white. It is located at 2 Park Avenue, I spoke to a mixed community with many Mr. Snover, an official of this government agency.

His answers were vague and he denied that discrimination was down — and later marked 'colored used against prospective home prospect.' I saw it marked that buyers way.

"The HOLC does not discriminate against colored people," he told the AFRO. "You must realize that we often have to raise the prices of homes because there are so many bidders for them. them she was.

HOLC Alibis

"It sometimes happens that we have to refuse people the privilege of buying homes on the HOLC plan for their own good and for the good of the people living in the district. 9-16-44

"For instance, it wouldn't be to the advantage of a colored family to purchase a home in a section where only white families live. There might be trouble and they might have to give up the property because of this situation.

"We don't want that to happen. We want all people who buy homes from us to keep them; and if there are considerations involved, we would rather turn down an application and refer them to some other location where they can be happier.

"There are many reasons why we raise prices of homes after applications are given in, and sometimes even turn them down. "That's all I can tell you now."

Personal Observations:

By his own admission, Mr. Snover of the HOLC proved that discrimination is practiced by his agency. For some reason or other, the HOLC has exceeded its authority by making itself the sole judge of where colored people can buy homes. 9-16-44

Their wishy-washy explanation about "keeping the peace" by segregating colored home owners from whites is in line with Hitler's policies.

They are not promoting race harmony by not permitting colored and white people to live together in the same community. Besides, they have no basis to suppose that there would be trouble if this were so. There are many sections of the Bronx and Brooklyn where people of both races live contentedly.

Miss Herbert is right when she says that this is discrimination of the first order."

Section Not Lily-White

The Herbert family deserves a lot of credit for refusing to be denied the rights and privileges

Mondays, Al Lerner, Washington, leave a deposit 10-16-44
and would permit her to know the friend's name and address. owner became curious, wanted to explain that she wanted to rent a room apart. "Georgeous 6-room apart-
ment, 2nd floor front." When she shown a white friend, Mrs. Jeanette Cohen, ap-
plied for an apartment and was

Cop Hires Detroit Youth To Burn Negro Homes

Chicago Defender

10-14

an appeal with John W. Roxborough before the United States Supreme Court on a graft conviction following the grand jury investigation of numbers here in 1940, is president.

There are 340 lots in the new subdivision, located in the southwest section of Detroit, including 19 homes. The total purchasing price was \$125,000, and the Watson Realty company plans construction of new homes at a cost of \$1,500,000.

The area is occupied exclusively by white families, and the real estate company's investment caused a strong resentment in the neighborhood and the South Detroit Community League, an "improvement association," was organized to fight Negro occupancy of the

Hickey, white, 22, and his cousin, Robert Ball, also 22, Dearborn, who said the policeman paid them \$85 for setting fire to three houses and had offered them \$25 for each additional house they burned.

Patrolman Samuel P. Boehm, white, who has been a member of the force for 18 years, is the accused officer. He has been suspended and detained for investigation of

Boehm was named by William Hickey, white, 22, and his cousin, Robert Ball, also 22, Dearborn, who

said the policeman paid them \$85 for setting fire to three houses and according to his lawyer, did not attend any meetings.

Boehm, who has been married and divorced, lives with his mother and sister near the street where the houses were burned, owns two homes and several lots in the immediate district, and also in outlying suburbs.

Implicates Cop

Hickey said Boehm approached him and asked him to burn the houses sold to the Watson Realty company. Hickey said he entered

into the plot willingly as he was out of work and had been doing odd jobs for the policeman. He said he was discharged from a factory a year ago, a Negro employee taking his place.

The two men stole some fuel oil and gasoline from cars and trucks. They then made torches out of bottles and rags, broke into one of the houses and lighted the rags. They

were on their way to set fire to another house when they were arrested after police had seen them handling gasoline cans.

Possibility of the arson plot arose when the Watson Realty company disclosed that the firm had received anonymous threatening letters. James Singleton, manager of the

firm, said the notes warned against letting the houses. The notes were turned over to police.

The Watson Realty company announced the purchase of the new subdivision last week, Singleton ex-

plaining at that time that construc-

Harlem Apartment House Refuses Negro Tenants

New York Times

Following P.D.'s executive two weeks ago of the jumbo

policy existing at 351 W 125 st, on the corner of St. Nicholas and that apartment would be rented on a democratic basis in the future and that the practice of not admitting Negro tenants would be discontinued.. 10-9-44

This week, however, Louis Schmidt, owner of the house promised that friend, Mrs. Jeanette Cohen, applied for an apartment and was

Harlem Apartment Still Refuses Negro Tenants

DETROIT—In a confession unsigned before the Supreme Court on the 10th of August, Louis Schmidt, owner of the house promised that apartments would be rented on a democratic basis in the future and that the practice of not admitting Negro tenants would be discontinued.

This week, however, Harry J. Lerner, Washington, a furrier, 2702 8th Street, inquired about an apartment and was told there were no vacancies, and that "colored people don't live here."

ton's white co-worker, inquired early in the afternoon about whether there was a vacant apartment. The superintendent told him there was and showed him the same apartment that Mrs. Cohen had seen. Ten minutes later when Washington asked about a vacancy, he was again told—this time in the presence of a PV reporter—that no apartments were available. *12-1-44*

Whites Dislike Living in Afro American - Baltimore, Md. Block with Soldier's Wife *10-14-44*

Those With Kin Under Hitler's Heel Would Bar Colored Family from Baker Street Block

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

BALTIMORE *10-14-44* White residents of the 1800 block of Baker Street, several of them members of a minority group themselves, have expressed opposition to occupancy of 1819 by a colored woman war worker, wife of an overseas service man.

The residents with whom I talked Thursday indicated that while they objected to a colored family living in the block, they had not stooped to methods of violence to get them out.

This is the block where twice within the past three weeks the home of Mrs. Vernice C. West has been stoned and windows broken. In the latest attack Sunday, large bricks narrowly missed occupants of the house. Immediate neighbors declare that this vandalism is the work of hoodlums who reside in the surrounding neighborhood. *10-14-44*

Nevertheless, while they contend they themselves are not the vandals, none indicated he would take steps to halt this un-American destruction of property.

They Can't See Hitlerism

It is amazing that several of the residents are Jews and that while the type of treatment their colored neighbor is receiving here at home is so similar to that which their own relatives are receiving in Germany, they do not speak out against it.

Police have promised that in the future the West family will have adequate protection from hoodlums. Mr. West is in the army in France and Osceola Conway, Mrs. West's brother, is serving in Italy.

Residents Talk for AFRO

Here is what the residents of the block had to say:

1801—Isaac Silverstein (shoe repairman): "For me, I don't care, but this block isn't for colored

Arson Charged in Afro American Housing Dispute *10-14-44*

Detroit Homes Owned by Watson Company
OFFICER ACCUSED

2 Admit Getting \$85 for Burning 3 Homes *10-14-44*

DETROIT — In a confession made to the prosecutor and police officials Friday, a white Detroit policeman was accused of hiring a white paroled convict to set fire to homes recently purchased by the Watson Realty Co., in an area where the policeman owns property.

1802—Mrs. George Fifer: "I others with arson was signed Monday. They day after he obtained his freedom turned over to police. *10-14-44*"

White residents of the 1800 block of Baker Street, several of them members of a minority group themselves, have expressed opposition to occupancy of 1819 by a colored woman war worker, wife of an overseas service man.

Boehm was named by William and Mrs. Charles Randall occupied the same house and were who said the policeman paid them \$85 for setting fire to three houses.

1803—Mrs. Luciana: "I'm from houses and had offered them \$25 the Eastern Shore and I think for each additional house they they should be kept in their place." *10-14-44*

We Signed a Petition

1805—Mrs. Morris Schneider, owner: "We signed a petition to keep them out six years ago. What happened to that?"

1806—Mrs. Marie Fall: "I don't think a damn thing about it. I think people should know better than to move into a section where they know they aren't wanted." *10-14-44*

Boehm, 47, who was arrested following their confession, denied the charges, describing himself as the victim of "an imbecile, who does to a neighborhood."

1804—Jacob Ott (contractor), owner: "We're very much opposed to it. It happened before and we had trouble. We'll never agree to it. I wouldn't take any kind of money to be them living in that house." *10-14-44*

He Can't Say a Thing 1809-11—Louis Dulow (tavern) owner: "I'm in business. I can't say one thing or another."

1810—Mrs. Stefino Gambino: "I don't like it too much but it's a and was purchased for \$125,000. not my house. I can move." *10-14-44*

1813—Conrad Schmehl (grocer) owner—No comment.

1817—Martin N. Schnapper: "I don't care as long as they don't bother me, but I don't like living right next to them."

1825—Samuel Stromberg: "Makes no difference to me."

1827—Samuel Goodman (owner): "All people are created equal. I know, but colored people don't behave right. The property will go down."

Legal Action Begun

The Association instituted legal action in Wayne County Circuit

Court last week to prevent colored occupancy, setting up in the bill particulars that a printer's error caused the restrictive covenant to expire in 1929 instead of 1959.

Boehm lives with his mother and sister near the street where the homes were burned, and owns two homes in the immediate district and others in nearby suburbs.

Hickey admitted that they stole some fuel oil and gasoline from cars and trucks, made torches out of bottles and rags, broke into one of the houses and lighted the rags.

They were on their way to set fire to another house when they were arrested after police had seen them handling gasoline cans, he added.

Had Received Warnings

Possibility of the arson plot arose when James Singleton, manager of the company, disclosed that the firm had received anonymous threatening letters warning against letting the houses to colored people. The notes were turned over to police. *10-14-44*

The Watson Realty Co. announced the purchase of the new sub-division last week. Singleton explained at the time that construction of new homes would start within 30 days, and would be completed by March, 1945.

Everett I. Watson, president of the realty company, is now appealing a graft conviction before the U.S. Supreme Court.

64-1944

Colored Families Ordered To Singer Fights Ouster Order as Race Bias Move Out White Neighborhood

Journal & Guide — Norfolk, Va.

4-1-44

Protests Sale
CHICAGO, Ill. — (APN) — Twenty colored families were ordered by Judge Charles S. Dougherty of renters court, last week to move from their homes in a white district in keeping with a racial restrictive agreement which prohibits Negroes from owning or Scholates said that he had occupying the property. **9-16-44**

A week was given the tenants that the accompanying sites would be governed by a restrictive covenant that Henry Reichard, who is their renting agent, did persons could neither buy nor rent land in the area.

move. Reichard is said to have leased the building from the Lake Baltimore, is said to include valuable limestone deposits. View Trust and Savings Bank, trustees of the property, when it stood vacant and dilapidated. Reichard repaired the building and rented it to colored families.

Judge Dougherty's decision was in sharp contrast to the opinion and holding of Judge Samuel E. Heller in another restrictive covenant case involving another piece of property," declared Atty. Irvin Mollison, who represented both Reichard and the 20 families. "Judge Heller Mobile for seamen—one for Negroes without any reservations or qualifications, held that such racial restrictions as agreements prohibit Negroes from occupying or commercial district which was renovating the property were void and so contrary to the fundamental rights of citizenship that they ought not be enforced in any court." **4-8-44**

Right to Home in Afro American Md. County Won

TOWSON, Md. — Miller Bates, 34, Brooklyn, N.Y., window washing company executive, has won his fight to buy a \$6,000 piece of property in the Bare Hills section of Baltimore County, for forty-one years barred to colored persons because of restrictive covenants. **9-16-44**

He won the right when Michael Scholates, white, an ornamental limestone shop owner in the area, who tried to prevent the property sale, recently gave up attempts to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

Judge J. Howard Murray, of the Circuit Court, had ruled in July that restrictive covenants are enforceable only in real estate developments of a set pattern.

Agents Object to Her Negro Pupils

8-31-44

By EARL CONRAD and

Mme. Grete Stueckgold, long a Metropolitan Opera prima donna, now a singing teacher, today charged the real estate firm of Wood, Dolson Co., Inc., with trying to oust her from her penthouse apartment at 260 W. End Ave.

She denies that the reason the agents gave for ordering her to vacate, violation of a rule in her lease prohibiting vocal instruction, is the real basis for objection to her tenancy. She points out:

¶ Two other singing teachers in the building have not been asked to leave.

¶ She gave vocal instruction for almost four years in the building and the management did not protest until recently, when the number of her Negro pupils increased. The agents canvassed some other tenants to find out whether they objected to the Negro students.

A spokesman for the OPA invalid and violated the U.S. Constitution: that they were for Negroes has been far more difficult than expected.

"What is at the base of this tuation is the color question.

Recently the Negro division of the port committee approved a building for the Negro hotel but old James Crow, who is ever on the alert, whispered to some of the residents of the vicinity that they had a right to object. This objection was voiced but was not in. But I left word with the city commissioners last week.

The zone in which the building is located is defined under existing statutes as commercial but the objectors are seeking to prove that it is "predominantly residential." If this fact can be established the zone may be changed and the hotel can then be blocked.

rant to. The firm can not stop that."

Sang at Met

Vikingesque Mme. Stueckgold, who sang at the Met for 15 years, as well, on occasion, in the White House, most of the capitals of Europe, and in Covent Garden, London, told PM in the richly decorated apartment from which Wood, Dolson want to divorce her, that she took her first Negro pupil less than 18 months ago.

He is William Bodkin, of 21-25

"I am an international artist and I am proud to give my knowledge to everyone, regardless of race, creed or color. If the First Lady of our country sees fit to welcome Marion Anderson, Paul Robeson and many others who also were once young students, I am very proud, in my humble way, to help further these ambitious people."

Edward Dalitz, the building superintendent, asserted that Mme Stueckgold's singing lessons had disturbed many tenants and revealed a check had been made on the number of her Negro callers.

"The elevator men kept a record of the Negroes going up and down the elevator to her place," he said and added, when asked if any tenants objected to Negroes riding the elevators:

"Some individuals would object and have objected. The callers were of a high type, but there was a continuous flow of them in the elevators." **8-31-44**

A PM reporter learned from neighbors on three upper floors that some heard and did not like the singing lessons, that others did not mind. All had seen Negroes in the elevators; none said they had any objection to this. One woman acknowledged having been asked by the management if she objected to the Negro pupils. She did not. Macfarlan told PM he did not expect and demand you to surrender possession of the apartment at that time."

Started Investigating

"Ordinarily," said Mme. Stueckgold, "when one violates a house ruling, especially after having occupied the place for four years, Macfarlan told PM he did not you would expect the management to ask that the violation cease, and his firm was accused by a tenant then, if there is no compliance, action might be expected.

"Our relations with our tenants was: stop teaching, and, also, get contract. We don't have to answer out. It aroused my suspicions at a newspaper or anyone else once." **8-31-44**

She did a little investigating and, as a result, wrote the agents:

"Your complaints, however, I am well informed, concern some of my American dark-skinned pupils. Asked how he and his firm would act if a Negro sought tenancy in the Your office, as I am quite well building, Macfarlan said: "We aware, has called on several tenants, even on non-Americans, to in-way of not admitting the tenant." quire whether or not they objected to those colored American students. The Equitable Life Insurance Co. owns the building.

"These people, as well as anyone else, have shed their blood, paid taxes and are yet fighting for America. And I cannot see why they can't be treated as American citizens with equal rights, respect and privileges. We are fighting a war to end racial hatreds and I fear that you are breeding prejudice in your office."

Checked on Negroes

8-31-44



Loretta Williams and Mme. Steuckgold, with Marguerite Jem-
mott and Nora Evans seated at the piano.

COURT RULES OUT NEIGHBORHOOD BAN

Argus—St. Louis, Mo.
Suit Over 4600 North

Market Fought 3 Years

A neighborhood restriction case, which began in March, 1941, and was highlighted by bitter legal battles and several stinch bombings of homes in the area involved, was terminated victoriously for Negro residents July 3. On that date the St. Louis Court of Appeal sustained a decision by Judge Robert L. Aaronson invalidating a covenant entered into in 1928 restricting Negro residents from properties in a district bounded roughly by North Market street and Easton avenue and Cora avenue and Marcus avenue.

The specific suit involved property bought by Prof. Scovel Richardson, now on leave from Lincoln U. law school, at 4635 North Market street. Then followed a legal battle in which Atty. Silas E. Garner assisted Atty. Richardson against the Real Estate Exchange trustees, in the fight all the way to the court

Ghettoes In Capital Rise *Amsterdam News New York, Jr. 4.*

Without
9-30-44
New "Developments"

Concentrate Negro
Within Set Range

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Slowly but surely, with methodical precision, during the past 12 years, and with congressional or administration approval, Negro ghettos known as "developments" are being constructed in the North East and South East Anacostia sections while Washingtonians of the Negro race complacently accept the dictates of the southern directed aimed fast are losing their grip on lands in the beautiful and valuable Northwest area.

Quietly, without fanfare, this has been going on steadily with all kinds of inducements being offered Negroes to bring them to move without any semblance of pressure into an area developed for them in a lowland lying on the other side of 15th and H St., North East, adjoining the Anacostia river.

Making Money

Private corporations have been busy buying land and erecting "quickies" in this area which they sell to Negroes at exorbitant prices. Now the post war plans for this area are considerable, calling for golf course, high schools and even the erection of schools, playgrounds, the uncalled for transfer of Minor Teacher's college from its present site opposite Howard University, way out on Benning road in the North East area.

When questioned concerning the case, Atty. Garner stated that it revealed that Negroes must fight for their rights on technical grounds instead of on the high principle of common justice. In other words, every time a Negro is sued on one of these exclusion instrument he will have to seek some technical ground of defense. Atty. Garner stated that judgments of several such cases

date the St. Louis Court of Appeal sustained a decision by Judge Robert L. Aaronson invalidating a covenant entered into in 1928 restricting Negro residents from properties in a district bounded roughly by North Market street and Easton avenue and Cora avenue and Marcus avenue.

The trial judge ruled that a contract was binding, arguing that constitutional guarantees under the 14th Amendment, freedom of speech and religion, would be worth little if courts failed to uphold the right of contract. The jurist flayed the Supreme Court decision.

Attorney Loren Miller had already argued, for Bryant Allen, that

passes all of the traffic downtown in ninety percent of those living in the and all traffic north and south bound affected area were Negroes or Mexican-Americans and that the public school en-

terstate. 9-30-44 cans and that the public school improvements in buildings and areas occupied by whites are being planned. Recently, Negro residents of the buildings to make way for others although in the case of the Negroes residing in the North West, where they still predominate, more living here than in other sections of the city, no such action is planned.

Meanwhile, all kinds of improvements in the area adjacent to and adjoining Central High School, the million dollar edifice which overlooks the city, just four or five blocks north of U St., the heart of Negro district. Central is a white school.

Evicted From *Amsterdam News* White Section *New York, Jr. 4.* In Angel City

Negro Residents On Coast
Affected by New Decision
On 'Areas for Caucasians'

By LAWRENCE F. LAMARR
10-14-44

LOS ANGELES—Negro residence and citizenship, generally, was affected here recently by a judicial decision which may cause the wholesale eviction of Negroes from their recently-purchased properties.

The 34-page decision, handed down by Judge William J. Palmer, was to the effect that a covenant entered into by the owners of approximately 400 lots—and restricting sale or occupancy to those other than of the Caucasian race—was sufficient to enjoin Bryant Allen, a Negro defendant, and twenty-five other colored families from living in a Georgetown, the oldest part of the residential block between Main and Broadway on Fifteenth Street.

The case, tried on a stipulated case of facts, ruled out a State Supreme Court opinion in the Pasadena case of Fairchild vs. Rains, where Judge Roger Traynor had written a separate concurring opinion basing the theory that a changing condition of a neighborhood softened the contract in a manner that could be avoided by a number of contractees.

The trial judge ruled that a contract was binding, arguing that constitutional guarantees under the 14th Amendment, freedom of speech and religion, would be worth little if courts failed to uphold the right of contract. The jurist flayed the Supreme Court decision.

64--1944

Alabama

Editor Tells Of Perils In Alabama Bus Riding

*Amateur News
M. Y. 11-4-44*
Heartaches Encountered By Negroes Are
Described By Birmingham Newspaperman

BIRMINGHAM (ANP)—Bus riding in Alabama during these days of war-time congestion provides some bitter experiences, concludes Emory O. Jackson, managing editor, Birmingham World, who tells of his trip from Birmingham to Tuscaloosa.

"I saw a bus pull out of the Tuscaloosa station here Oct. 11 with a load of white people, leaving three Negro girls, en route to Birmingham to layover until the next day. No Negro was riding," Jackson writes.

"Lunch accommodations at every stop for Negroes is bad, disgraceful and at times revolting. Such conditions are true in Birmingham ^{as} all over Alabama where I have traveled.

"Food is poked to Negro bus riders at bus depots through a hole shooting into the kitchen. The dishwasher is usually the waiter for Negro passengers. There is nothing that imitates a coffee shop or cafe. With white passengers it is different. They have clean, neat waitresses and a cafe." *11-4-44*

"When I came back to Tuscaloosa en route to Birmingham, I saw a 34-person capacity bus pick up every white passenger coming to Birmingham, leaving me, a soldier and another Negro passenger, to lay-over in the cold waiting room until the next morning.

"Two Negro passengers were on the bus when it arrived from New Orleans. Two others were taken on. The bus driver explained that only standing room was available for white people, but that all Negro passengers would have to wait until the next morning. Not a single white passenger who wanted to board the bus was denied.

"I protested this racial discrimination to the passenger agent, who told me that the bus driver was in complete charge. He added that government regulations forbade overloading." *11-4-44*

"A porter named Anderson let me know that 'white folks run this town' when I inquired of him whether this was a regular practice of the bus company. The porter became excited when I insisted that I was entitled to ride the bus."

"Soldiers have often told me stories of being stranded in Alabama cities while bus drivers take on white passengers only. I have watched buses leaving Birmingham do the same thing. They did it to me Friday morning, October 18, in Tuscaloosa." *11-4-44*

~~64-4-44~~ OBJECT TO HOTEL *Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.* FOR RACE SEAMEN

4-1-44

By E. M. GOODE

MOBILE, Ala.—(ANP) — The United Seamen's union several months ago authorized that two hotels be provided in the city of Mobile for seamen—one for Negroes and one for whites. The port committee was successful in securing a commodious building in the commercial district which was renovated for use by the white seamen. The task of finding a suitable building for Negroes has been far more difficult.

Recently the Negro division of the port committee approved a building for the Negro hotel, but old Jim-crow, who is ever on the alert, whispered to some of the residents of the vicinity that they

had a right to object. This objection was voiced to the City Commissioners last week. *4-1-44*

The zone in which the building is located is defined under existing statutes as commercial, but the objectors are seeking to prove that it is "predominantly residential." If this fact can be established, the zone may be changed and the hotel can be blocked. The city attorney pointed out that the Supreme Court of the United States had ruled that "you can't pass laws discriminating" between white and colored persons, and that under this ruling the city would not have authority to ban any Negroes from occupying buildings at specified places.

**RESIDENTIAL
COURIER - Pittsburgh, Pa.**
**AREA BARRED
TO NEGROES**

3-18-44

Call
LOS ANGELES—A recent decision by Superior Judge Roy V. Rhodes, which, in effect, barred Negroes from owning or occupying property in the area bounded by Firestone boulevard, Zamora street, East 92nd street and Central avenue, was sustained last week by the State Appellate Court.

In upholding the right of property owners and subdividers to re-self through its strict residential areas to "members of the Caucasian race," the Appellate Court ruled that "the right to contract with reference to their own property is one that is preserved to all citizens and is a right which the people of all races may exercise freely."

ACTION AGAINST NEGROES

The current "restrictive covenant" case grew out of action of residential restrictions based on white property owners in taking racial differences into account to prevent two Negroes, Henry Laws and Lee Lofton, from occupying property within the 500-lot area.

Amplifying its action in sanctioning restriction of the residential area to whites only, the Appellate Court judge asserted that "non-Caucasians are always and always imply that one race is superior, have been just as free to restrict another inferior, and that skin color, not spiritual, moral or intellectual worth, is the decisive factor."

**A MORAL WRONG
IS A LEGAL RIGHT**

All such restrictions set races against each other, and whatever does that is against the teachings and spirit of Christ. Whatever makes for divisions, dissensions, or apartness, is the Satanic seed of hate, of which the final evil flower is murder. Whatever draws us together as brothers and equals is of Christ.

THE California Appellate court, however, has in effect ruled that a moral wrong is a legal right. It has hideously dared set the laws of God, on whom all of us are dependent for the very air we breathe, the food from His earth, the clothes from the wool of sheep He created, the shelter from the wood of trees He made. And because of just such spiritual blindness, there is no peace in the world.

**DEMOCRACY MOCKED,
CHRIST BLASPHEMED**

There will be no peace anywhere unless the civil laws conform to Christ. Americans will be set against Americans so long as a hypocritical or idiotic judiciary upholds snobocracy against genuine democracy.

AS long as hotels and clubs can legally bar Jews from membership, and as long as Jim Crowism

California

California Court
Upholds Moral Wrong
As a Legal Right

By TED LE BERTHON

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4-1-44

IN recently upholding the "right" of property owners and subdividers to restrict residential areas to "members of the Caucasian race," the California Appellate Court asserted that "non-Caucasians" had the same "right" to restrict other areas to their own exclusive use. In short, segregation is "right" whether "Caucasians" or "non-Caucasians" practice it, according to this ruling.

Higher courts are always supposed to clarify the rights of individuals and organizations as guaranteed by the Constitution and Bill of Rights, thus also clarifying the nature of

is legally upheld, there will be unrest and resentment. As long as Negroes must live in modern American ghettos, and as long as newspapers that mouth democracy run classified house rental ads "for Gentiles only," there will smoulder anger and dark cynicism. As long as there are theatres, restaurants and dance halls where darkskinned human beings are excluded, democracy is mocked and Christ blasphemed.

For the inference is that all Gentiles are superior to all Jews, that any white person is superior to any Negro, and if this isn't Hitlerism I don't know what is. It's so nauseatingly absurd and so viciously unjust that it cries to Heaven for vengeance. It is the greatest cause of disunity.

DOUBLE TALK

Idiotic politicians and the kept white press blab on and on about "winning the peace" and post-war planning. But there can be no peace while such gross injustices seethe. There can only be "the maniac laughter of chaos."

THE sort of double talk that ran through the California Appellate court's ruling is downright tragically saddening. The men responsible for such rulings are lost, in the sense of having wandered far from Christ's simple, good humored truths into almost inextricable labyrinths of self deception. There can be no peace in such men, for they have lost their way. They mouth idiocies. They say one race has the "right" to insult and humiliate another, that this is an expression of democratic freedom. But I say that such rulings are the expressions of either hypocrites or idiots.



California Court Upholds Moral
Wrong As a Legal Right

BY TED LE BERTHON

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Higher courts are always supposed to clarify the rights of individuals and organizations as guaranteed by the Constitution and Bill of Rights, thus also clarifying the nature of democracy itself through its application to particular cases.

But can any court justly hold that democracy gives one the right to do wrong? Or that democracy give one the right to be undemocratic, i.e., a snob? Obviously, all residential restrictions based on racial differences imply that members of one race think it is better than another race. This causes justifiable indignation and results in disunity. Can a court justly hold that it is democratic to create disunity?

It is clear that all such residential area restrictions plainly imply that one race is superior, another inferior and that skin color, not spiritual, moral or intellectual worth, is the decisive factor.

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Courier-Pittsburgh, Pa. 4-1-44

64-1944

D. C.

Five Whites Bested in Battle

Tribune - Washington, D.C.

To Oust Negro Property Owners

6-24-44

During the week as American minds, American skill, and American strength were trying to break the backbone of evil before Cherbourg, in Italy, and in the South Pacific, Justice Morris in the District Court gave a set-back to a vicious Washington evil—restrictive housing—by balking an attempt of five white citizens to invoke an anti-racial residential pact against Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Harlan, 3209 Thirteenth Street, Northeast.

Justice Morris' decision to dismiss the complaint, requested some days ago by Austin L. Fickling, attorney for the Harlans, came after legal pyrotechnic between Mr. Fickling and white counsel for the complainant. The case is unusual in that Negroes do not often come out even

The jurist observed that it had not been proven that the Harlans had positive knowledge of the restrictive covenants.

existence of the covenant on the property when they acquired title to the premises on February 20, 1941. Furthermore, it was noted that nothing was said touching this point in the complaint against the Harlans. This meant that proof would have to be produced that the Harlans had actual information on the covenant.

Listed Wrongly

If this point were not sufficient to have enabled Justice Morris to reach the conclusion which he did, the keen legal mind of Attorney Fickling had discovered an error in listing the property covered by the covenant.

The Harlans acquired title to Lot 37, at 3209 Thirteenth Street. The whites had erred, he emphasized to the court, in listing the lot number as 27. The white complainants admitted the error and tried to cover up with excuses. 6-24-44

In addition, Mr. Fickling discovered that the records of the District Title Company and of the Recorder of Deeds Office fail to show that there is a restrictive covenant on Lot 37.

Ten Days to Amend

The only balm the five white complainants received was permission by the court to file an amended petition within ten days. In view of the fact that they will signed an agreement denying use together and serve under the same

flag . . . to say that part of them shall not breathe the same air or live in the same neighborhood . . . as the other part, is to sow seeds of discord . . .

If the covenant is valid, it adds, it will not take long to extend the prohibition to Jews and Catholics.

Asked to Travel Back

Mrs. Mays' attorneys say they are aware that the courts have in the past declared such covenants legal. However, in their recent trends, higher courts have had no hesitancy in traveling back and re-examining questions in the light of circumstances and facts as they exist at present.

They ask that the Appeals Court take that step in this case and apply the law of today in keeping with present facts and justice.

Hate Covenant Honored; Afro-American — Baltimore, Md.

D.C. Home Owner Ousted

6-24-44

WASHINGTON

All Have Same Rights

The brief cites an Act of Congress, 1866, declaring "all citizens shall have the same right . . . as is enjoyed by white citizens . . . to . . . purchase, leave, sell, hold and convey real . . . property".

"There is no doubt," it declares, "that a written agreement, solemnly executed and recorded as a deed, by a group of property owners to the effect that a person shall be deprived of his right to within sixty days,

acquire property solely because of his race and color, is evidence who held the lily-white covenant of the highest order of a conspiracy to deprive such a person of a privilege and immunity protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

"The agreement alone is sufficient to constitute a crime."

High Court's Ruling

According to the brief, the Supreme Court has several times declined to enforce statutes, barring sale of property to and use by Chinese, Japanese and colored

people in various States and cities.

It quotes Gondolfo vs. Hartman (49 Fed. Rep 181) in which the question that enforcement of the covenant would deprive Mrs. Mays of her property without due process of law, abridge her privileges and immunities as a citizen,

"Any result inhibited by the Constitution can no more be ac-
complished by contract of in-
dividual citizens than by legisla-
tion," the brief states.

"And the court should no more enfor-
ce the one than the other, residents of the neighborhood.
This would seem to be very clear."

No Permissible Distinction

"There can be no permissible distinction based on race, creed or color," the brief says, "if we are to remain a free and harmonious nation.

White neighbors, including William and Frances Burgess, H. P. Gumbrecht, Agnes B. Mulaskey, and Mary Carleton, secured an injunction in District Court ousting the Mays family on the ground that they and former owners had

"If . . . citizens can vote together and serve under the same

judicial annals of our court that one part of our citizenry may enter into contracts which are de-
rogatory to another part is in-
tolerable.

A number of other sales in the vicinity are said to be awaiting consummation at the expiration of covenant periods.

Whites Opposing Project Not
So Concerned About Our Health

11-18-44

The cat is out of the bag!

We refer to the story last week about some of our good white friends, united in the National Gateway Citizens' Association, along with 140 residents in the area, who are opposing the erection of a 103-unit prefabricated war worker housing project at Montana and West Virginia Avenue, D.C., because it "may constitute a serious health hazard within itself and to the surrounding community."

This apparent concern for the health of the Negroes for whom the project was planned was viewed with suspicion at the outset because of the other uses used to oppose and thwart the construction of Negro housing in numerous adjacent to white neighborhoods.

SUBTERFUGE EXPOSED

The racial prejudice and intolerance underlying this concern was demonstrated on Monday night at a meeting of the Brentwood Terrace Citizen's Association when Norman Murray, president of the National Gateway Association, assailed the Mobile Federal Public Housing Authority for attempting to alleviate the Negro housing shortage.

He urged the Brentwooders to join the Gateways to aid the fight to stop the project in a predominantly white neighborhood.

He questioned:

"what will happen to our homes for which we have worked all our lives? The chicken coops are not fit for any person to live in."

He also wanted to know who would foot the bill for the project amounting to around \$259,500. Murray also took exception to the clean bill of health given the project by the District Health Department.

The Gateway Association recently appealed to President Roosevelt, the House District Committee and the District Commissioners to bring about abandonment of the project by the Federal Public Housing Authority.

Although professing concern over a "project likely to jeopardize the

health of any group of people," nowhere was the suggestion made, however, that adequate drainage facilities be included in the construction

plans to safeguard the health of the

occupants against such hazards as are claimed to exist. The only proposal made was that they not be constructed. 11-18-44

In another meeting of the Brentwood Citizen's Association, the president, Jerome P. Lynch, denounced the fifty-two mobile units being built at Third and F Streets and Brentwood Road to ease shortage of proper housing for Negroes as doing them "an injustice, besides being unsanitary, unsightly, and a detriment to the District."

Tribune---Washington D. C. 11-18-44

6-19-44

Acquire a Colored Area

THE SENTINEL HAS suggested the purchase by the city of a tract of land of adequate size to be converted to residence for the negroes, where they may buy lots, build homes, have their parks and community centers without let or hindrance except the laws and ordinances that govern such things.

April 2, 1944

There have been controversies at intervals for years over questions of developments and subdivisions for colored people, and it is well to forestall future arguments and objections by making this zoning provision now.

Tracts suitably located and of sufficient size can be acquired now without great cost and the negro sections can be properly inducted into the program of city planning. Orlando thus showing the intelligent way to other cities.

Orlando Fla. Morning Sentinel

WE BELIEVE THE negroes will become better citizens if they can have an area they may call their own wherein they may develop homes and institutions according to their needs, hopes and capacity to improve their properties and sections.

Colored people make good money when they work and how much better they would find it to spend part of that money on homes, lawns, gardens, furniture, proper diet, as well as schools, churches, places of recreation and other community benefits within their ability to achieve.

The time for the city to move in this matter is now before the areas available are taken for some other purpose, which would make the adjustment more difficult than it would be at this time, and the financing we are sure would take care of itself through sale to negroes at a price to cover the city's outlay.

Florida Herald—Miami, Fla.

Petitions Protest Rezoning

For Land Sale Declared Pending

Grove Negro Housing

By ARTHUR L. HIMBERT

Herald Staff Writer

Petitions opposing the proposed rezoning of a 20-acre tract in the Coconut Grove area to permit construction of a negro housing project for war workers are being circulated for presentation to the Miami Planning Board which has called a public hearing on the proposal for July 3.

The Coconut Grove Civic club and the Coconut Grove American Legion post and auxiliary, as well as other organizations, have gone on record as opposing the project. Rt. Rev. John D. Wing, of Orlando, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of South Florida, said Sunday that the property on which the project is planned, and which is owned by the trustees of the diocese, had not been sold.

SALE STILL PENDING

He asserted that an offer had been made for the property by Fred Howland, Miami contractor and head of the St. Albans Housing Co., on condition that the Miami Planning Board re-zoned the area from a white to a negro classification.

Malcolm B. Wiseheart, attorney for Howland, had previously reported that the land had been purchased from the Protestant Episcopal Church, South, a small negro parish, by Howland, for \$21,000.

"There has been no sale of the property," Bishop Wing declared.

Numerous protests against the proposed project and denials that the property had been sold by the Episcopal diocese were voiced Sunday by property owners and residents of the Coconut Grove area.

"We're not opposed to negroes having homes, but we believe there are plenty of other available locations in the city for such projects," declared A. L. Buzzell, a property owner on Kumquat ave.

He said many persons bought property in the area in the belief that the zoning question was settled in 1941, when the site was in the area, since it would throw re-zoned from a negro to a white an even greater burden on already

taxed facilities, such as schools.

They asserted that the tract in question, owned by the Protestant Episcopal church, had been definitely zoned as white property, and that the housing project would be an unwarranted and unnecessary encroachment on the white area.

FACING FIGHT

"We are faced with the fight of our lives," warned Martha Magruder, 3647 Loquat ave. "We are faced with the prospect of becoming one of the large colored areas of the city."

Under planning board regulations, a petition for rezoning an area may be presented if accompanied by waivers of objection from 10 per cent of the adjacent property owners.

However, if more than 20 per cent of the adjacent property owners file a protest against the rezoning at the ensuing public hearing, the use restrictions of the tract can be changed only by a two-thirds vote of the nine-man board.

The petition for rezoning already has been filed by Fred Howland, Inc., contractor for the proposed housing project.

It was asserted at the meeting that Marion K. Manley, architect for the project, also is a member of the planning board and that it had been indicated she would not participate in the hearing on the proposed rezoning.

The meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Muir, 3736 Loquat ave., with Frank Havel as acting chairman.

Another meeting will be held Friday night at the home of James Pickens, 3839 Kumquat ave., to select a name for the organization and elect officers.

area 6-19-44

Old Negro Settlement

Plan Revived

6-21-44

3 Housing Zones Outside City Urged

By JACK THALE

Herald Staff Writer

A long-dormant plan for resettlement of Dade county negroes into three Bahama-type communities was revived and endorsed Tuesday night by a group of Coconut Grove residents opposing construction of a 50-unit negro housing project near them.

Girding for a finish fight before the planning board July 3 against rezoning of the property—approximately 20 acres running south and west from Douglas rd. and Thomas ave.—some 50 adjacent white owners formed themselves into an association to push the resettlement plan.

They acted after hearing a review of the resettlement plan by Robert Fitz Smith, former member of the city planning board and member of the governor-appointed county planning council.

DRAFTED 7 YEARS AGO

Smith said the plan, approved by the county commission seven years ago as part of a general county improvement program visualized three negro settlements.

One west of the town of Perrine, one northwest of Opa-locka, and one at an undetermined location probably west of Miami. Once the communities were established, no

other small negro settlements would be allowed to grow up, Smith said, and there would be no enlargement of present areas.

All the communities would be surrounded by a green park area, reasonable architectural control would be exercised over the homes costing as little as \$500, and bus lines exclusively for the negro settlements would provide transportation.

Residents at the meeting Tuesday night asserted the proposed

construction of the 50 duplex dwellings would be a hindrance rather than a help to the negroes tied in 1941, when the site was in the area, since it would throw re-zoned from a negro to a white an even greater burden on already

Dynamite Two Atlanta Homes

~~Atlanta - Chicago, Ill.~~
ATLANTA—(ANP)— Detectives this week were investigating a plot, believed to have been instituted by angered white neighbors, to dynamite two residences into which Negro occupants moved three days before. The neighborhood previously had been all-white.

The charge of dynamite, apparently set to go off the instant someone stepped on the porch of one of the houses blew up the porch and tore off the whole front of the house when it was released by a newspaper thrown on the porch by a route carrier.

Examining the house next door, detectives found another charge of dynamite which had not been set off. No one was injured, police said.

7-1-44

Greyhound Bus Co.

Afro American - Baltimore, Md.

Promises No Bias

9-16-44
BALTIMORE

The Greyhound Bus Company is wedged to a policy of no discrimination in its service to customers, according to a letter received this week by the NAACP from S. J. Sill, superintendent of the bus terminal at Howard and Centre Streets.

Mr. Sill's letter followed a conference with NAACP officials last Tuesday which grew out of the arrest of two Philadelphia beauticians at the bus terminal on September 5, on charges of disorderly conduct following a dispute about boarding a bus.

9-16-44
The beauticians, sisters, were Mrs. Mary E. Turner and Mrs. Myrtle E. Meade, who said that the dispatcher at the terminal refused to allow them to board the 9:05 bus for Philadelphia, although he accepted two white passengers after saying the bus was filled.

After arresting officers testified that one of the women bit his arm, tore his sleeves and created a disturbance by yelling "Jim-crow law" and discrimination, Mrs. Turner was fined \$25 and costs and her sister, \$1 and costs.

Women, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, NAACP president, told the court that often bus and taxi drivers use their own discretion in loading vehicles and discriminate among the passengers.

9-16-44
Tore His Sleeves, Cop Says
Mr. Sill's letter to the NAACP stated that the Greyhound Company practices no "discrimination as to race or color in the selling and loading of passengers" and that no seat reservations are made on any buses from our terminal, although it is sometimes necessary to limit sales of tickets (when buses are sold out because of the lack of equipment).

In making the letter public, Mrs. Jackson issued a statement urging other passengers who encounter discrimination in violation of this policy to report the incident immediately to company officials or to the NAACP rather than argue the point which might lead to their arrest.

Court Upholds Afro American Properly Buy

Baltimore, Md.
Miller Bates Wins Right to New Site

COST \$6,000

Falls Road Whites

Would Ban Colored

8-19-44

TOWSON—Ruling that restrictive covenants are enforceable only in real estate developments of a set pattern, Judge J. Howard Murray dismissed proceedings in Circuit Court here Wednesday afternoon which sought to restrain Miller Bates, colored, from buying a \$6,000 site at Falls and Corrento Roads in an erstwhile restricted neighborhood.

Bates, 34, who lives at 6226 Falls Road, is a window washing contractor in Brooklyn, Md.

The particular property, in Baltimore County, six miles from the city limits, and said to include valuable limestone deposits, has been barred to colored for 41 years, the AFRO learned.

The suit was instigated a few weeks ago by Michael B. Scholates, white, an ornamental limestone shop owner in the area, to keep Charles C. McColgan, 88-year-old white real estate agent of 217 N. Calvert Street, from selling a lot to the colored man.

Says Whites Paid Better

In announcing the decision, after a bitter five-hour legal battle, Judge Murray pointed out that he didn't believe the agent had any intention of making the section an all-white community.

What actually happened, the judge related, was that McColgan, who barred colored from ownership of property in the 74-acre tract for 41 years, dealt with whites because they paid better prices.

However, Scholates, determined to carry his fight to the Court of Appeals, was ordered to put up a \$5,000 bond pending disposition of the case.

Deed Showed Covenant

He testified that in 1941 he bought his property down Falls Road from the disputed lot on condition that colored would not be allowed to buy within the

tract.

James Burch, white, who represented him, produced the first deeds of the 14 lots in the 74-acre tract including the disputed property which all contained the restrictive covenant.

Scholates, gaunt-faced, sitting slumped in the witness chair and using the term "d---y," told how he purchased the land and built a shop and a \$12,000 home on the site.

Colored in Neighborhood

When cross examined by R. H. Stevenson, white, who represented the real estate agent, Scholates admitted that colored were living in the neighborhood when he made the purchase, but said they did not own land in the particular plot. The nearest colored home to him is now closer than the disputed one, he said.

"I wouldn't have bought the land to live on had I known colored would be allowed to buy it," he testified, despite the fact that many of the 23 neighboring families have been here for periods ranging up to 100 years.

Warren B. Saymer, white, who operates a sewing machine repair shop, testified that he bought a \$2,200 lot on Falls Road, south of Pimlico Road in 1939, on the assumption that the deed had a restrictive clause.

8-19-44

Spent \$5,000 on Property

Since that time, he said he had spent almost \$5,000 to improve the undeveloped property.

However, in cross-examination, attorney Stevenson produced an agreement, which Saymer confessed signing in 1939, which agreed for only his immediate property to be subject to the restrictive clause.

Mrs. Mary Kelly, white, wife of a dog kennel owner, testified that she rented property from McColgan for \$17.50 a month and frequently, he mentioned the restrictive clauses.

Protestor Already Evicted

However, Mr. Stevenson, through cross examination of the witness, revealed that she was three months behind in her rent and was facing eviction when she left the property two weeks ago.

When McColgan, gray-haired and trembling, took the stand, there was a wave of disapproval from the white complainants. No spectators were in the room. The real estate agent folded his arms and told of his large holdings in the area.

He further testified that all of the 14 lots in the tract had restrictive covenants on the first deeds but that he made certain limitations on each sale, so that the clause implied only to purchased property.

8-19-44

Never Restricted Land

"I have never restricted land

for white only," he testified. "The fact is, when I put out a sign 'Booker T. Washington Homes for Colored' in 1942, the whites tore down the sign."

Mrs. Anne Hill, mother of Mrs. Bates, related that 23 colored families had been living in the vicinity for a long period. She said her aunt, Mrs. Sophia Yates, 98, was the youngest of a family of 17 children who were born at the house she occupies.

Judge Murray recognized the woman. "She's the best cook I have ever known," he said.

Bates Property Owner

In the final argument, the opposition attorney contended that the lot holders bought land on the guarantee that colored would not be able to purchase nearby property. This promise, he stated, had been broken.

8-19-44

Climax of the case came when the white real estate agent revealed that the Bates family had also bought property across the street from the complainant, Scholates, in addition to the disputed lot.

8-19-44
The homes, at present, have no gas or water, but efforts are being made to extend the lines.

IN A NUTSHELL

Miller Bates, 34, a window washing contractor, of Brooklyn, Md., began transactions for purchasing a \$6,000 piece of property at Falls and Corrento Roads, with a large stone house, 6 miles from Baltimore.

White neighbors, including Michael B. Scholates, ornamental limestone shop owner, who has government contracts, protested on the grounds that the area was bound by a 41-year-old restrictive covenant barring colored.

8-19-44

Charles C. McColgan, white, Baltimore real estate agent, told Judge J. Howard Murray, in Towson, Md. Equity Court that he had no intention of making the area all white.

Whites Wouldn't Buy

He further said that the 41-year-old ban was due to his belief that whites would pay more for land than colored. After 41 years, he had sold only three lots.

Following a blistering four-hour trial, the jurist dismissed the proceedings on the grounds that restrictive covenants were not enforceable if there were no set plans for development.

Scholates, dumbfounded when told that a colored family had moved right across the road from him in another spot from the one in dispute, asked a white attorney to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

Housing Fight Looms in Michigan

The Peoples Voice N.Y.N.Y.

DETROIT—Henry Ford's empire seems to stand in the way of Negroes having decent housing near the Ford Motor Company, and the National Housing Agency faces a show-down fight. Several weeks ago the agency advised the Ford Motor Company and the city of Dearborn, that it planned to construct 410 "unrestricted" family dwelling units near the Rouge plant in that city. "Unrestricted" means open to the occupancy of the members of any racial group meeting the qualifications.

The Ford company made no public protest, but privately, it is well known that it is against the idea. Dearborn citizens, however, who have restricted their town to white residents, except for some 8 servants, are in open opposition. The City Council passed a resolution declaring that the people of Dearborn "do not want and will not have under any circumstances" a Negro housing project within the city, and stated that the intentions of the FPHA are "arbitrary, unwarranted, unfounded and improper." *12-2-44*

On the other hand, Ford Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, has gone on record in favor of the project, although not unanimously.

The conflict threatens to bring into bold relief one of the main causes of Detroit's racial tension, which flared into two riots a couple of years ago, one over the Sojourner Truth Housing Project and the other over a combination of evils.

Government Housing

New York Age N.Y. **Project For Negroes**

11-25-44 **In Dearborn Fought**

DETROIT, Mich.—Plans for the Federal Public Housing Authority to erect a non-restricted housing development adjacent to the Ford Motor Co. River Rouge plant in the city of Dearborn.

"Non-restricted" means that Negro families may occupy the new houses and the Federal Public Housing Administration frankly intends that the new houses shall be available for some of the 6000 Negro families now unable to find decent housing accommodations in the Detroit area. *PM*

Dearborn, heart of the Ford empire, and virtually dominated by Ford interests, has never permitted Negroes to own property within its limits. Although the Ford Rouge plant in Dearborn now employs 14,000 Negroes, there are only 87 living in the city, most of them servants. The city's population is 72,985. *New York, N.Y.*

The 14,000 Negroes employed at the Ford plant must commute to their jobs from badly overcrowded and, in many cases, long obsolete dwelling places. Dearborn is the only city in the Detroit area which has refused to accept any kind of a public housing project, although its industrial employment has soared to new heights since Pearl Harbor.

'Unrestricted'

A few weeks ago, the FPHA informed both the Ford Motor Co., and Dearborn city officials that it proposed to construct 410 unrestricted family dwelling units of a temporary nature near the Rouge plant. *11-26-44*

The company privately expressed decades ago by whites.

opposition to the idea, but publicly. Recent surveys of the U. S. Census Bureau show that the Negro is in an area where the buildable

population of Detroit has increased by 47 per cent in recent years. This new Negro population has been forced to settle, as best it could, on the small areas restricted to Negroes. Negro spokesmen, naturally bitter, point out that the new Negro population came as a result of direct and indirect Government recruitment of workers for heavy industry. *PM*

area is underdeveloped and apparently offers little possibility for continued private housing development. Some opponents of the project have pointed out that smoke and fumes from the Ford plant will be harmful to residents in the project, if it is ever erected.

However, by comparison with quarters many Negroes in the Detroit area now occupy, a well-planned and equipped project on the proposed Dearborn site will be a great improvement. The FPHA is insisting on the proposed site, but would gladly take some more desirable area if the Dearborn City Council will assign such an area.

The NHA of which John B. Blandford, Jr., is Administrator, is expected to decide within a few days on whether the Dearborn project is to be pressed or abandoned. *PM 11-26-44*

Meanwhile, the Rev. Horace A. White, Negro member of the Detroit Housing Commission, has called on Blandford to ignore the position of the Dearborn City Council and to "vindicate the Negro's right to live in his country, as well as to die for it."

No Land for Negroes

It was in the face of these facts that FPHA and the Detroit Victory Council, a semi-official community agency, decided that 410 dwellings should be erected near the Dear-

born Rouge plant, where so many of the newly arrived Negroes are employed. The Council recognized that in the Detroit area, outside of the small city of Inkster, there is virtually no land available for Negro housing developments, public or private. Inkster, with a 60 per cent increase in Negro population since the war started, could accommodate more homes for Negroes, but the city has no industries or other sources of taxation with which to defray costs of the necessary municipal services.

The City of Dearborn is the only municipality in the area which successfully maintained an exclusion policy toward Negroes. No other city in the Detroit area has such large tax resources in relation to its population. Nor does any other city in the area have within its bounds a comparable per capita area of vacant land available for residential development. *New York, N.Y.*

In finally declaring in favor of a Dearborn site, the FPHA settled on what is admittedly an inferior neighborhood. A number of highly desirable unsettled residential areas were found, but it was felt that selection of one of these as the sites for the new project would cause endless and bitter controversy.

Smoke Disadvantage

The site finally chosen, a few blocks east of the huge Ford plant,

Try To Halt
Occupancy Of
Residences

Family From LEWIS PL. Marcus Ave.

8-11-44

Isolated cases of disgruntled and prejudiced white residents attempting to block colored citizens from moving into much needed homes West of Taylor avenue continue to threaten the welfare of all Negro St. Louisans. One resident who is fighting to live in a home which she has already purchased has been cited for contempt of court for moving in. Another case attempting to force a Negro family to move was continued with a first step victory for three white residents who originally filed suit against them. Both cases are in Circuit Judge James E. McLaughlin's court.

The important cases to Negro citizens are those of Miss Otea Gaikins, 3851 Windsor Pl., who was to face the contempt hearing Thursday, and Dr. and Mrs. Richard Layne who were left to face possibility of being forced to move from their new home in Lewis Pl. when suit against them was continued to Sept. 14 Thursday. Should they lose the case all Negro home owners in Lewis Pl. would be affected.

Carl Stenck Bomb

In the case of Miss Otea Gaikins, a suit was filed for a temporary injunction to keep her from moving in her home at 1715-17 Marcus avenue by Theodore Evers who contends the sale of the home violates property restrictions. No papers were ever served on her. Miss Gaikins stated, and her brother, Roscoe Gaikins moved in the downstairs to protect their rights. Nevertheless she was charged with contempt of court.

Last Saturday a stench bomb was hurled into a front window at the Marcus avenue home, after which the vandals fled. No arrests were made. A white family that has been unable to move due to illness of a member still occupies the second floor of the house.

8-26-44
The street adjacent to Miss Gaikins' property, 4600 Cote Brilliante avenue, is almost completely occupied by Negro home owners, while at least twelve families have bought in Lewis Pl. Atty. Silas F. Garner is representing the defendants in the several cases.

Missouri

DEMURRER GRANTED

St. Louis Aug 18
Defective Petition

Turns Back Action

11-24-44

Miss Otea Gaikins, 3851 Windsor place, is the defendant in the latest injunction suit filed to restrict citizens from moving in property west of Taylor avenue on the ground of restrictive covenants against Negroes. A suit against Dr. and Mrs. R. Layne of Lewis place is set for its first hearing next Thursday in Circuit Judge McLaughlin's Court.

A temporary injunction is sought to prevent Miss Gaikins from moving in a single flat at 1715-17 by several white neighbors, Marcus avenue (4700 West). It was setback last Friday. Circuit was filed by Theodore Evers, living Judge W. H. Killoren sustained with a first step victory for three in the 4700 block on Cote Brilliante. The suit also named Mr. Garner, attorney for the Laynes. Both and Mrs. G. Lane (white), who it is contended sold the property despite restriction provisions.

The court's action means that the plaintiff's petition was defective and did not state a cause of action against the defendants. As a result the plaintiffs will have to renew the legal procedure before the court will hear the case on its merits, which will be an expensive and dubious action.

6-16-44
The street running into Miss Gaikins property, 4600 Cote Brilliante avenue, is almost completely occupied by Negro home owners, while at least twelve families have bought in Lewis place.

Has Weaknesses 11-24-44
Many defects were detected in the petition. Also weakening the case is the fact that at least twenty Negroes already own property on Lewis Place which runs from 4500 to 4700. About five of these families already reside in the area. It was also reported that a survey showed that many of the white residents disclaimed backing of an alleged covenant restricting sale or renting of the property to Negro citizens. Many are now anxious to sell since the property is bringing peak prices at the present time.

An amended petition has been filed and a careful study of it is being made to determine if it states a cause of action. Atty. Garner plans to file another demurrer.

Refuse To Give Up Home

Another suit of C. R. Robbins to oust Sylvia and George Boonshaft from property at 4616 Lewis place, has been moved to Justice of the Peace James H. Deese court due to the illness of Justice James Burke. A special deputy was employed to serve notice on Mrs. Boonshaft, but it is understood that she has evaded him so that service is being made through publication. Robbins purchased the property and the Boonsharts moved in claiming the previous owner had made an oral agreement to lease the place to them. He is represented by Atty. Joseph L. McLemore.

64-1944

Minnesota

Segregation at Minnesota, II
Due to Negro Students
Themselves, Says Co-ed Mo.
2-25-44

ST. PAUL, Minn.—(ANP)—Jim crowism on the campus of the University of Minnesota was blamed on Negro students themselves, by Miss Natalie Moorman, Washington, D. C., in an address at the regular monthly meeting of the St. Paul branch of the N.A.A.C.P. The meeting was held Tuesday at the Hallie Q. Brown Community house.

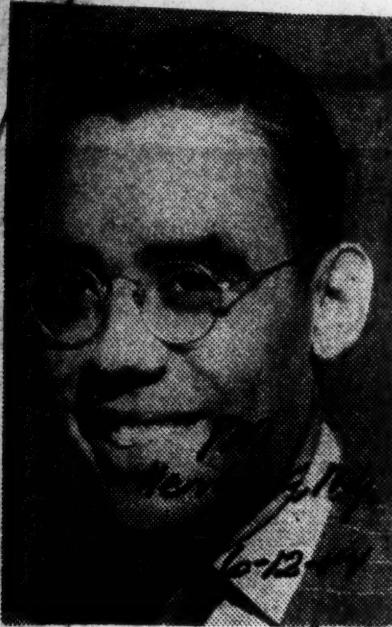
Miss Moorman, a student in the school of nursing at the university, declared that Negro students fail to get their full and equal rights on the campus because they do not demand them. She charged that Negro students segregate themselves in the cafeteria and other places on the campus.

2-25-44
An incident of attempted discrimination was at first an appointment at a campus beauty parlor because of her race and color. She later took the matter up with the dean of women at the university and reminded her of the state's recent civil liberties law.

The conference, Miss Moorman stated, resulted in her getting the very best of cooperation in campus beauty parlors ever after. She is the first Negro co-ed to live in the cooperative dormitory on the campus.

64-1944

Hats Off!



PM takes off its hat to PM's Wilber H. Blanche for rejecting the Honorable Mention of the National Headliners Club in its annual photography awards. When Blanche arrived at Atlantic City he refused to be Jim-Crowed into a hotel run for Negroes and turned down the award when he learned that the Club was unwilling to protest against discrimination by Atlantic City's "lily-white" hotels.

Planning To Bar Negro Dentist, Wife From New Home

10-28-44

ORANGE, N. J.—Residents of this prosperous and fashionable community, led by a former Common Pleas Court Judge, are pondering what "legal steps" can be taken to prevent a colored dentist and his wife from moving into their home here.

The newcomers are Dr. and Mrs. Vernon F. Brunce, of Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Brunce, head of the home economics department in the Frederick Douglass High School, Baltimore, purchased the colonial-type brick-clapboard residence at 4 Mosswood Avenue months ago, paying \$11,800 cash for it. Neighbors "thought" Mrs. Brunce was white.

The retired judge, Harry V. Osborne, denied that racial prejudice or discrimination entered into the picture. He and his

associates are "alarmed (because their property values stand in jeopardy of being decreased up to 50 per cent.

Seek to Halt Building of 9 New York, N.Y. Housing Units

7-7-44

New Projects Break Through Segregated Roselle Community

By MELVIN B. JOHNSON

ROSELLE, N. J.—Nineteen white residents of the Eighth Ave. area of this borough, professing "great interest" in the welfare of colored citizens of the community, urged the Borough Council at its meeting last Thursday evening not to permit a further spread of what they termed the "Negro settlement."

The whites appeared at the council meeting to register vigorous objections to the proposed construction of nine dwellings for colored families by the Maple Homes, Inc., along the north side of Eighth Ave., between Spruce and Walnut streets.

Instead of erecting new homes for Negroes, the white leaders of the group stated, improvement should be made in the houses they now occupy in their neighborhood, with parks being provided for the benefit of colored residents.

7-1-44

Want Ghetto

Directing their remarks to Mayor George H. Burt as head of the Borough Council, the whites also urged the officials to guard against any plan seeking to provide decent housing for Negroes outside of their present settlement, else a wholesale exodus of white residents from the borough can be expected.

They also appealed for immediate restrictions in the issue of building permits and some asked a curbing of the present Maple Homes project on Eighth Ave., and condemnation of the land for the purpose of serving as a zone, theoretically separating white residents from Negroes.

Mayor Burt, Borough Attorney Guy W. Gordon, Borough Engineer Morton A. Leber and council members answered many questions directed to them by the protesting whites, and it was the consensus of their opinions that they were powerless to issue discriminating restrictions as demanded without violating the Civil Rights Act of New Jersey.

7-1-44

Cognizant of the importance of the issue raised by the whites, the council adjourned the public meeting to discuss the demands in a private caucus, after assuring the protestants that it would be studied with a view of "doing the best possible for the borough."

Project to Continue

Foundations have been started for the proposed development for colored families, and, unofficially, it

New Jersey

was indicated that city officials were now powerless to halt the project without facing suits by the directors of Maple Homes, Inc.

Whites, as well as others in the community, agree that colored families are badly in need of adequate housing, since most of the dwellings they now occupy are outmoded and overcrowded. The land selected for the nine new dwellings borders on what is referred to as the colored settlement.

7-1-44

Roselle is one of the small communities of Union county where colored families have resided for many years, but since the war the populations of both races have considerably increased because of the proximity of the borough to the many industrial plants found in the county.

From the Readers Two Kinds

Two Kinds

Dear Editor: 10-29-44

Within the last two days the news has featured two different kinds of Americans. In the newsreels I saw the 92d Infantry Division, fighting the Nazis in Italy. I saw Gen. Clark shake the hands of many of these Negro Americans wounded in action.

In the papers the other day I saw where a committee of white American citizens had been formed in Orange, N. J., to prevent a wealthy Negro dentist from occupying the home which he had purchased.

10-29-44

The first group of Americans are battling Tiger tanks to tear down the ghetto walls in Europe so aptly described by Mary Berg, while the second group sits safely at home and devotes its full energy to building these same walls higher here in the land of the free. By now, every Jap-controlled newspaper in the Philippines is featuring their act as another reason why the natives should kill Americans.

Newark WILLIAM P. BURWELL

to sensationalize the facts.

Denies Prejudice

10-29-44

It was "very well controlled," he said, "there is a white dentist in a mixed neighborhood, in Riverhead, L. I.

He denied that racial preju-

dice or discrimination entered into the picture.

"With all due respect to the col-

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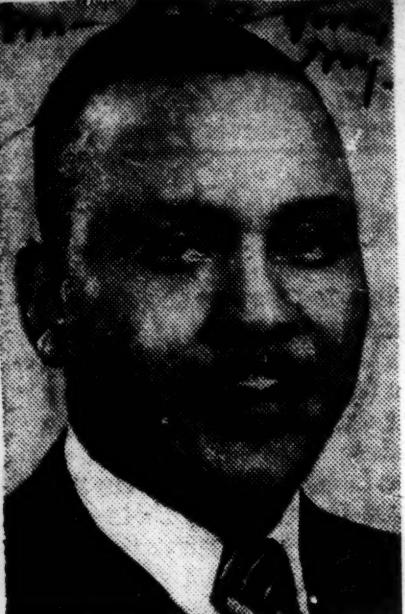
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10-25-44
Dr. Bunce



10-25-44
Mrs. Bunce

Bunces Told to Stand Pat

Prm - New York, N.Y.
Disclosure in PM yesterday that in Orange, N. J., white neighbors planned legal steps to prevent Dr. Vernon F. Bunce, Negro dentist, and his school-teacher wife, Emma, from occupying a house Mrs. Bunce purchased for \$11,300 cash, brought the Bunces more than 100 telephone calls from well-wishers today. *10-25-44*
There were 105 calls—he counted

New Jersey Town Stops Exclusion

4-14-44
LIVINGSTON, N. J.—For years this township, through its township committee and planning board, required builders to sign an agreement to exclude Negroes from new developments.

Recently this matter came to the attention of the N.A.A.C.P. and the association's legal department directed a letter of protest to the Livingston authorities, pointing out that since the decision of the U. S. supreme court in *Buchanan vs. Warley* in 1926, such action by an official body is unconstitutional.

The planning board of Livingston has written to the association admitting its violations of the law in the past but stating that in the future, agreements between the authorities and a builder "will not contain the clause objected to by your organization."

This is what appeared Monday to be the likely outcome of the indignation of the whites when they learned that an attractive Colonial style dwelling at 760 Mosswood Ave. had been purchased by Dr. and Mrs. Vernon F. Bunce. The white residents are said to have believed that Mrs. Bunce, head of the home economics dept. at Douglas School, Baltimore, was white when she arraigned for purchase of the house after an inspection.

But the race issue flared up in the sale when Dr. Bunce visited the house recently to observe the pro-

gress of work being done by contractors. When the report circulated in the neighborhood that the Bunces were colored, a group of whites held a meeting last Sunday evening at the home of Mrs. Fred Drake, who lives next door to the dwelling purchased by the colored couple for a reported \$13,000 in cash.

A "fact finding" committee was formed by the indignant whites to investigate the realty deal and see if Mrs. Bunce did not deceive the firm handling the transaction. Former Judge Harry V. Osborne was named chairman of the committee, with the other members being Marcel Villaneuva, chairman of the Orange Planning Board; Leland Taliaferro, David B. Silver and Irving Smith Jr., all of whom live in vicinity of the Mooswood Avenue house. *11-4-44*

Instead of receiving the full support of other white residents of this city and adjacent communities for their action against the highly-cultured colored couple, the "fact finding" committee, it was reported, found that many residents resented their injection of the race issue in the community and urged that contemplated action be dropped.

District Court Judge Lyons of Orange, who was said to be a member of the committee, issued a denial last week that "I have nothing to do with this affair." The jurist, who is also Orange Democratic chairman, stated that he did not attend the meeting at Mrs. Drake's home. *11-4-44*

Further rebuff to the committee was received when Harry J. Stevens Realty Co. of Newark, which handled the transaction for the American Insurance Co., announced that "nothing had developed to affect the transaction in any way."

While the whites continue to seek a way to upset the deal, Dr. Bunce revealed Friday that he and his wife are planning to occupy the house after the decorating work is completed. He added:

"The only thing the neighbors will be able to find wrong will be the color of my skin, which God saw fit to give me. I will occupy the house—so help me—as soon as the work is finished.

Dr. V. F. Bunce Was Opposed In Orange Buy

Their New Neighbors Thought Her White

ORANGE, N. J.—A small group of white residents who sought to arouse their neighbors and other whites in nearby cities by protesting against the purchase of a home by a prominent Negro dentist, are considering dropping the issue after receiving several setbacks.

This is what appeared Monday to be the likely outcome of the indignation of the whites when they learned that an attractive Colonial style dwelling at 760 Mosswood Ave. had been purchased by Dr. and Mrs. Vernon F. Bunce. The white residents are said to have believed that Mrs. Bunce, head of the home economics dept. at Douglas School, Baltimore, was white when she arraigned for purchase of the house after an inspection.

But the race issue flared up in the sale when Dr. Bunce visited the house recently to observe the pro-

64-1944

CAPTAIN MULZAC BUYS A HOME

Captain Hugh Mulzac, back from Europe, to which he has delivered ten cargoes of war materials in seventeen months, couldn't buy a house in one Brooklyn area because he is colored. *Afro American - Baltimore, Md.*

But Captain Mulzac was able to find a suitable house in another section and the white owner was glad to sell it to him.

The important thing isn't that New York has race prejudice, but that in New York you can always find some one who hasn't.

4-1-44
There are decent, upright, self-respecting friends of colored people in other cities, but often they haven't the courage to live up to their consciences.

Take Baltimore or Richmond or Washington, where race hate confines colored people to certain areas bounded by Poles, Irish, Catholics, Jews and Italians.

Individual Poles, Catholics, Jews or Irish declare to colored people their friendship, but they do not let that friendliness go far enough to help colored people buy homes in "restricted" areas.

City, State and county commissions and agencies investigate and deplore the high death and crime rate, but they never do anything about it because real estate dealers promise to blacklist any realtor who sells a home in a white block to a colored person.

The job of colored people is to find individual Poles, Jews and Catholics who own homes and will sell them.

When it is possible in the South, as in New York, to buy a home when you have the money, one part of the race problem is solved.

4-1-44 What Mulzac Incident Proves

The Mulzac incident proves that no matter how bravely we fight to win this war we shall come home to the same old pre-war prejudices. The war must last a long time before we can abolish race discrimination, and then it must be done by law.

New York

64-1944

RACE BIAS MEASURE APPROVED BY BOARD *TIMES - New York, N.Y.*

Denial of Tax Exemption to
City-Aided Projects That
Discriminate Is Voted
6-9-44

MAYOR EXPECTED TO SIGN

Court Test on Constitutional
and Technical Grounds Indi-
cated by Opponents

The Board of Estimate voted yesterday its second time, was publicly declar-
ing that its Negro citizens con-
stituted an inferior group. It was
May 15 by the City Council, pro-
viding for denial of tax exemption
to city-aided housing and redevel-
opment projects that discriminated
against tenants or prospective ten-
ants because of race, color or ten-
dency. Rejection of the law, he said,
would mean that the city, for the
unanimous approval of the measure on the
second time, was publicly declar-
ing that its Negro citizens con-
stituted an inferior group. It was
May 15 by the City Council, pro-
viding for denial of tax exemption
to city-aided housing and redevel-
opment projects that discriminated
against tenants or prospective ten-
ants because of race, color or ten-
dency.

Deputy Mayor Rufus E. Mc-
Gahen was excused from voting Councilman Davis, who urged
because of the fact that Mayor La-
Guardia, whose vote he casts at broad ground of equal treatment
board meetings, must pass upon all citizens, rather than the nar-
the measure after a public hearing. row one of discrimination against
It was freely predicted that the Negroes, berated Mr. Sirtl for op-
posing the measure and especially
for intimating that political repre-
sals would be forthcoming against
board members who voted for it.
The City-Wide Committee on
Redevelopment field, faced the pos-
sibility of a court test, to be
brought if the Mayor gives the law
his approval. This was indicated
by opponents who spoke at public
hearing that preceded the vote. It
was indicated that the measure
would be attacked on constitu-
tional grounds and also on the
technical ground that it was killed
by the Board of Estimate on May
25 when it failed to obtain the
twelve votes needed for a first ap-
pearance on the calendar.

At the meeting on May 25 Con-
troller Joseph D. McGoldrick voted
against the measure and Borough
President Joseph A. Palma of Rich-
mond did not vote. Both officials
voted for the law yesterday, ex-
plaining that they felt it was based
on sound principle, whatever the
practical objections might be.

The technical objection that the
item was illegally on the calendar
because it was killed on May 25
was raised by Joseph F. Addonizio,
managing director of the West of
Central Park Association, who also
spoke on the merits, declaring that
the measure, if approved, would re-
sult in a serious setback to public
housing and slum clearance. He

urged the board to forget political
considerations in dealing with the
measure. *6-9-44*

Similar arguments were made by
Sumner A. Sirtl and Joseph Gold-
smith, spokesman for taxpayer
groups that have opposed the
measure since its original introduc-
tion in the Council.

Strong appeals for approval of
the law were made by Councilmen
Stanley M. Isaacs and Benjamin J.
Davis Jr., both of Manhattan.

It was a "blot on the good name
of the city," Mr. Isaacs declared,
not to have included an anti-dis-
crimination clause in the contract
for the Stuyvesant Town housing
project of the Metropolitan Life In-
surance Company, recently ap-
proved by the Board of Estimate
and the Mayor. Urging the Board
of Estimate not to repeat such an
error, Mr. Isaacs insisted that the
issue involved in the proposed lo-
cal law was so fundamental that
it could not be shirked.

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would mean that the city, for the
unanimous approval of the measure on the
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measure. *6-9-44*

New York

Mixed Couple Forced Out of N.Y. Apartment by OPA

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —

Overruling its area and regional
offices in New York, the national
office of the Office of Price
Administration this week issued
a certificate authorizing the evic-
tion of a mixed couple from a
"white" apartment on the edge of
Harlem. *5-20-44*

The couple, Larry Williams,
white, and his colored wife, who
live at 58 W. 106th Street, New
York City, have been ordered to
move by June 1. They are class-
ed as "undesirable" tenants by
the OPA ruling.

Say Action Is Legal

For two days prior to issuing
the ruling, Administrator Chester
Bowles and Robert R. Brooks,
an assistant, are said to have con-
ferred with attorneys who main-
tained the action as taken was
necessary under the law, despite
legal precedent to the contrary
in New York. *5-20-44*

Mr. and Mrs. Williams and their
10-year-old son, have been liv-
ing in the apartment for almost
a year. Previous efforts to evict
them have been rebuffed by the
area and regional offices of the
OPA which refused to issue cer-
tificates. *11-14-44*

The case was then carried to
the national OPA office by the
building rental agents.

Fear Congress Report

It is reliably reported that the
case was not considered wholly
on its merits because OPA offi-
cials feared they would incur Con-
gressional disfavor by a ruling
which could be interpreted as
sanctioning intermarriage.

There are strong indications
that the case will be taken up by
several liberal organizations and
perhaps fought in the courts.

Met Life Meeting Faces Negro Fight

The March-on-Washington
Movement, protesting discrimina-
tory housing and employment poli-
cies by the Metropolitan Life In-
surance Co., is trying to organize
the 2,500,000 Negro policy holders
in the U. S. A. in preparation for
the general meeting of the com-
pany next April.

Having picketed the two Harlem
offices of the company with no suc-
cess, members of the movement will
again today picket the main office
at 1 Madison Ave. from noon to 5
p.m. There will also be a mass
meeting of Negro policy holders,
Nov. 26, at 3 p.m., at the Church
of the Master, 86 Morningside Ave.

The general meeting of the com-
pany, to which all policy holders



A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March on Washington Movement, leads a picket line before the Metropolitan Life Insurance Bldg., at Madison Ave. and 23d St. Randolph also is president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL.

Photo by Wilbert H. Blanche, P.M.

are entitled to come and elect a
board of directors and chairman,
will be held in April. Samuel Fitz-
simmons, secretary of the Move-
ment, 2084 Seventh Ave., said that
members hope to have a large
enough organization that will suc-
cessfully demand that the company
drop its discriminatory housing
projects; hire Negroes in all types
of jobs "in addition to the menial
ones now doled out," and place
Negro representatives on the board
of directors. *11-14-44*

Democracy-American Style Captain Mulzac Couldn't Purchase Brooklyn Home *3-25-44*

By MORGEN S. JENSEN, New York Bureau

NEW YORK—Capt. Hugh Mulzac, stalwart skipper of the SS *Booker T. Washington*, after successfully negotiating his seventh round-trip voyage to North Africa, last week returned to his Brooklyn residence only to learn that he could not purchase and move into. According to Captain Mulzac, who for the past several years has resided with his family in Brooklyn, he could not purchase and move into his choice because he's colored. Captain Mulzac, a real estate agent, and I called upon the tried-to-buyers of my home, expecting to execute and sign papers and drawings up the necessary documents to give me possession. We were told by the owners that he could not purchase and move into his choice because he's colored. We had no idea that the house under democratic principles, especially chasing a home of our own color, was going into the hands of colored people. While we (the owners) have no objection to your race, we (the buyers) have no objection to your race, we (the buyers) probably would oblige you.

RACE QUESTION LINTERS
Everything seemed to be along smoothly," Captain Mulzac said. "The captain, however, said his plea must have been in vain. The

only form of sympathy or consolation offered to him was when, subsequently, a man visited him and attempted to apologize for the affront. The desired house still p
was not for sale to Negroes.

Over the telephone, Mrs. Birdie Surut, who admits she is Jewish, and one of the owners, told The Courier she had been approached by a colored prospect for the purchase of her home. Mrs. Surut said had she known in advance the racial identity of Captain Muzzac, she might have been better prepared to make a decision. She also admitted there was a tacit agreement among herself and her neighbors never to sell to Negroes, because, in view of the fact there were many white doctors in the neighborhood, the area might quickly depreciate and realty values decrease.

decrease. She stated that, even if they decided to dispose of their home to colored people, she and her brother, who would have to reside there for at least another month while making other living arrangements, might be intimidated or even molested by their white fellow-owners following such action. Mrs. Surut declared that even though frequently not recognized as an obvious Jewess, she, herself, held no animosities against colored people, realizing the many injustices heaped upon her own race and other minority groups.

Battles Arise As Harlem Defender - Chicago, Ill. Expands North And West

CAPTAINS MIXED CREW

Captain Mulzac, first colored skipper placed in charge of a Liberty ship, has been in command of the S.S. Booker T. Washington ever since his induction about 18 months ago, always with a mixed crew.

His return last week to New York after completing seven safe voyages to North Africa, interspersed with frequent shuttling activities between Africa and Italy, definitely dispels all recent rumors to the effect that he and his vessel had been reported missing or torpedoed.

NEW YORK—Harlem is spilling over its borders, moving north, and west toward "They are taking advantage now of the manpower shortage and using certificates.

the river. Legal and physical battles have taken place this year as Negroes sought to move into the houses. The case was then carried to the national OPA office by the building rental agents.

white neighborhoods because there were no vacancies to be found in Harlem. make repairs and payments services not rendered. 6-3-9
"The real trouble with hous

Those who have attempted to not only in New York but all move from the crush of the city to the country is that the government the tree lined streets of suburban has failed to regulate it. Until Long Island have had their windows government does a certain segment broken and in one instance a house of the population will be used was set afire in an effort to keep guinea pigs. As it stands now the neighborhood lily-white. agency can interfere with house

The vacancy ratio in Harlem now because it is privately owned is one per cent for every thousand controlled. But housing should units, according to Donelan J. treated like public utilities. Phillips, president of the Consolidated government has laid down certain laws regarding them.

dated Tenants' League and housing laws regarding them. expert. "The tenants are squeezed High rents, outdoor toilets in and there is no room for expansion due to the artificial racial barrier," Mr. Phillips said. *6-3-44*

one of them for four or more families, cellar apartments have segregated Harlem dwellers that will

"During this crisis when we are thinking of world democracy, racial discrimination in New York City is keeping the Negro penned in so that the Consolidated Tenants' League was organized ten years ago people flocked to it and it has now a membership of over 10,000. 6-3-

keeping the Negro penned in so that he can't move north or west," Mr. Phillips declared. "There are vacancies on Riverside drive and up in Washington Heights. Should there be racial discrimination in housing at this time? What are we fighting for? Our people have to live in squalor, filth and dirt! It's motto has been "Mod Rents and Better Housing." legal committee has handled than 2500 dispossesses cases in year. One of its purposes has to propose better housing leg tion. Some 13 housing bills backed by the League in the York State Legislature in 19

"It's true that people are moving into so-called white areas, but very slowly. Some have gotten in on the east side of Broadway between 142nd and 152nd streets and from 158th street up.

"The banks promote racial discrimination. They own 95 per cent of the property in Harlem. Banks like the Central Hanover Bank are

About Jamaica's Big Problem

The ruthless stoning of a "Brick Town" house which was purchased by a Negro, has put the match to the torch in the neck of the woods. There had been other outbursts of "jungle-crowism" and racial bias, but this topped them all.

Here was a neighborhood which in no way could be classified as a "swanky" white section, yet the clannish attitude of those white persons residing there, immediately painted a discriminatory picture. They vehemently demonstrated that they did not want any Negroes buying property in that particular block.

All of Jamaica's Negro population should protest to
sort of activity. Civic organizations should band together
and fight all forms of racial bias to the very end. They should
not sit idly by and hope for the best when there is PLENTY
that they can do.

Jamaica's Central Civic Association has started the b
a-rolling. The Jamaica NAACP should jump in and join
the fight. Other civic-minded organizations in the section m
also lock arms with the fighting machine. If a solid front
portrayed in Jamaica, you can bet your bottom dollar t
whites will think twice before they stone another ho
which has been purchased by Negroes.

Mixed Couple Forced Out of N.Y. Apartment by OPA

WASHINGTON (NNPA)

Overruling its area and regional offices in New York, the national office of the Office of Price Administration this week issued a certificate authorizing the eviction of a mixed couple, from "white" apartment on the edge of Harlem.

The couple, Larry William white, and his colored wife, will live at 58 W. 106th Street, New York City, have been ordered to move by June 1. They are classified as "undesirable" tenants under the OPA ruling.

Say Action Is Legal

For two days prior to issuing the ruling, Administrator Chester Bowles and Robert R. R. Brooks, an assistant, are said to have conferred with attorneys who maintained the action as taken was necessary under the law, despite legal precedent to the contrary in New York.

st Mr. and Mrs. Williams and their 10-year-old son, have been coming in the apartment for almost a year. Previous efforts to evict them have been rebuffed by area and regional offices of now OPA which refused to issue certificates. **5-20-84**

The case was then carried
to the national OPA office by
building rental agents.
Fear Congress—Report

City Council Outlaws Jim Crow In Tax Exempt Housing Projects

Democracy in New York moved or creed of any such person. It is recalled that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's head Monday, when by a vote of "Any exemption from taxation upon Life Insurance Company's nineteen, with none against, and hereafter granted," the bill adds, housing project in the Stuyvesant two members not voting, the New "shall terminate sixty days after section excludes Negroes as possi- finding by the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

ork City Council enacted a measure to ban discrimination on the State of New York that such grounds of race, creed or color in discrimination is being or has been practiced in such project or property tax exemptoin and other municipal privileges.

The bill, which was hotly debated for three hours, provides:

"No exemption from taxation, for any project, other than a project agreed upon or contracted for, shall Davis, Jr., and Stanley M. Isaacs, be granted to a housing company, and President of the Council New-redevelopment company or redevelopment corporation, which shall Earle, minority leader, and James directly or indirectly, refuse, with A. Phillips, of Queens, fought passed from, or deny to any person age of the bill on the floor, but required from, or business trained from voting. The measure any of the dwelling accommodations in such a project was introduced and passed under privileges and th, Urban Redevelopment Law, and occupancy was seen as a blow to "Stuyvesant private property or pice, incident to the color of

A Negro Family Moves In PN - New York, N.Y.

- And Home Catches Fire

2-29-44

Mother Discovers
Blaze After Agent Gets
Threatening Calls

Herman Holiday, his wife, Augusta, and their 10-day-old daughter, Lillian, Friday afternoon moved into an apartment at 27-44 Erickson St., East Elmhurst, Queens.

After tidying up the two bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen and bath, Holiday left for his night shift job as a mechanic at the General Post Office.

While the Holidays were getting settled in their new home, Walter Reifer, the real estate agent who rented them the apartment, was receiving threatening phone calls. Marshal Thomas P. Brophy ordered an investigation. Police also are investigating.

Negroes

The Holidays are Negroes. Reifer said he received there were about the origin of the fire, police

eight calls made during the afternoon, from men and women, mostly Spellman College in Atlanta, where Mrs. Holiday is a graduate of the college. She majored in accounting. Her husband was discharged from the Army two months ago, after two and a half years' service, because

"We don't want any damn niggers moving in there."

At 3 the next morning, the Holiday baby awakened and cried for her bottle. Mrs. Holiday walked into the kitchen and found it smooth. She said she wasn't afraid for herself, but that "after all, I have a

She ran back to the bedroom, little baby now." The baby was hastily wrapped the baby in its taken to Queens General Hospital blanket, pulled a coat over her for a checkup.

nightgown and ran downstairs and outdoors. The next-door neighbor housekeeping," Mrs. Holiday said. said she had no phone. Then Mrs. Holiday spied a milkman. She told him about the fire.

After the fire was put out only two blankets and some diapers

The milkman went to Engine Co. 316, six blocks away. He told them he believed there was a fire at the Holidays. A fireman was detailed to look over the situation. He found there was, indeed, a fire, and turned in an alarm. Then the apparatus arrived.

Cop Suggests Shelter

A crowd gathered, watching the firemen put out the flames. Mrs. Holiday stood there, baby in arms, until a policeman loudly mentioned that "somebody ought to take the girl in—she has a baby."

One neighbor said, surprisingly: "I thought the burble in her door neighbor is Miss Elizabeth Duane, an elderly woman, who puts arms was clothes."

Then the neighbor at 27-50

story-book feud she had with the house's original owner, a man, she says, who never had liked her.

"When he left, he did the final spite thing," she said. "He provided for the selling of his house to colored people."

Miss Duane thought, then said:

"I heard a colored man say Saturday that there'd be war on Erickson St. We're peace-loving here. We want no war on Erickson St."

Mrs. George Wallace, who lives at 27-36 Erickson, said she thought the fire was started by someone. She said the blaze looked suspicious, very suspicious. Mrs. Wallace, an elderly, retired teacher, then made her stand on Negroes quite clear: 2-29-44

"Well, would you like them as your neighbors?"

Davis-Isaacs Fight on Bias The Worker - New York, N.Y. Spurs Council to Action

By Harry Raymond 5-7-44

The hard-fought legislative campaign of Councilmen Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. and Stanley M. Isaacs to end the Jim Crow practice against Negro tenants in private housing projects partially subsidized by the City began to bear fruit last

chairman of the Board of Metropolitan Insurance Co., declared Negroes would not be accepted as tenants in the company's powerful finance committee finally reached agreement on a local law giant Stuyvesant Town to be constructed on the East Side after the housing developments which bar war. The Isaacs-Davis Bill, while tenants because of race, creed or color.

Under the bill, which is an amended version of the original Isaacs-Davis bill, punishment of an owner declared guilty of racial bias by the State Supreme Court would be properly severe. Withholding the legal tax exemption granted to semi-public projects, which would be the penalty under the law would in some cases be equivalent to a fine of tens of thousands of dollars.

It is the opinion in other quarters, however, that the Isaacs-Davis Bill is in keeping with the Robert M. Benjamin, of the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Har- State Constitution. Those supporting this view suggest the Council, and Marion Perry of the Law-Guild voiced a similar point of law and suggested adoption of a law retroactively affecting Stuyvesant Town.

And as matters stand the law appears to have a good chance of adoption during the Council's next session Tuesday. Once adopted it would establish important legal principle and precedent in the fight against Jim Crow and fascist-like racism, than overseas some place." put it this way:

The Holidays' immediate next-cial discrimination in general.

FIGHT NOT OVER

The fight for the housing measure started after Frederick Ecker,

The finance committee bill carries into legislative form the anti-race bias principle. It would establish a legislative fire under

Harlem Week to Center On Jim Crow Housing Town Project

5-17-44
Committee Will Bring

When the Citywide Citizens Committee on Stuyvesant

annual citywide Harlem Week, beginning May 29, the full pressure of the Committee will be brought to bear on the Jim Crow Stuyvesant Town housing project.

Algernon Black, of the Ethical Culture Society, who is co-chairman of the Committee, said last night that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., promoters of the

Pressure on Stuyvesant Committee on Harlem sponsors its

bill, which defines a penalty against any company discriminating in subsidized projects. Companies found guilty will be fined \$100, or 10 days in jail, or both. The bill is aimed directly at the

Stuyvesant Town project, the \$40,000,000 development to cover 18 blocks of the East Side.

The petition will say:

"We, the undersigned, petition the City Council to pass the Cohen-Hart bill and the Mayor to sign against the Finance Committee Bill, which discriminates on grounds of race, creed or color. We also petition the president and directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and of Stuyvesant Town, Inc., to veto any policy which would bar families from tenancy in Stuyvesant Town solely because of their race, color or religion."

Third Harlem Week

The Finance Committee bill was passed by the Council Monday. The law denies tax exemption to any future public housing project financed by private interests which discriminate on grounds of color. It still needs the Mayor's signature.

The Committee's statement laid down a gantlet to Metropolitan Life, saying:

"It is essential also that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. alter its opposition to Negro tenancy. This does not mean that it should not have the right to choose whatever tenancy it may desire; it does mean that it should not discriminate against them solely because of race, color or religion."

This will be the third Citywide to Chester Bowles, Harlem Week sponsored by the OPA head:

"In the Emergency Price Control Act, from

the principal objectives of Harlem Week are:

"To discuss and prepare specific actions which will advance such manipulative practices or rent increases. I submit that the

"To focus public opinion on the eviction of Negro Americans for the sole reason of their race or color

"To go to work on the policy-making bodies of the community with pressure and proposals which will advance the integration of Negroes into the general community life."

During the week of May 29 the Negro's problems of housing, jobs, child-care, and discrimination in general will get an airing over the radio, at large public meetings, in the press and in the councils of all types of civic groups.

Freedom House will have a special broadcast on May 31.

[From Late Edition of Yesterday's TIMES]
RACIAL BILL IS OPPOSED
New York N.Y.
Citizens Union Against Plan to End Tax Exemption on Buildings

0-28-44
The Citizens Union, through George H. Hallett Jr., secretary,

Race Eviction Case Daily Worker - New York, N.Y. Brought to OPA Chief

6-2-44



MARCANTONIO

Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY), president of the International Labor Defense, yesterday kept his promise to and young Richard "undesirable" Mr. and Mrs. Larry Williams, 58 W. 106 St., to investigate upon learning that Mr. Williams' wife was not white.

La Guardia Signs
World Telegram
Racial Bias Bill
New York, N.Y.

7-6-44
Mayor La Guardia yesterday signed the local law which would penalize the practice of racial discrimination by private sponsors of tax exempt housing projects. The law would end the tax exemption while any alleged discrimination existed.

Unaffected by the law is the proposed \$50,000,000 Stuyvesant Town development of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. for the East Side. This project was approved before the law was passed.

immensely interested in the case of Mr. Williams, born in Pittsburgh the young white man, his Negro 31 year ago, has two brothers in the Army and two in the Navy. His mother and brothers, he said, like his wife Alphie. His wife's relatives, described by him as "fine, cultured people," treat him as one of the family. He is an entertainer. Mrs. Williams is a housewife.

LOCAL RULING

Louis H. Pink, regional OPA rent director, acting on advice of the local OPA chief attorney, last November denied the landlord's petition to evict the family, declaring:

"We have no evidence to support the contention that Mr. and Mrs. Larry Williams (58 W. 106th St.) are undesirable." 5-19-44

The Zephyr Holding Co., the landlord, had pronounced the couple and young Richard "undesirable" upon learning that Mr. Williams' wife was not white.

Turned down by both the local and the regional OPA offices, the landlord appealed to Washington.

Ira Shiller, branch attorney handling the case in the New York OPA office, was disturbed yesterday when told that Mr. and Mrs. Williams felt a government agency sided with a landlord to break up a happy family.

Mr. Shiller admitted somebody in the Washington office had issued the Certificate Relating to Eviction, which permits the landlord to kick out the Williamses by June 1. He

week in an effort to avoid anything like the Harlem riot of last August.

In the past 10 months colored citizens have moved within two blocks of Riverside Drive and the beautiful playgrounds erected at a time when there was no thought of colored people moving in.

This, as civic and political leaders point out, has not pleased some of the whites living "on the drive," so there is apparently much tension in the air. Recently, one real estate operator wanted to rent an apartment house overlooking the Hudson River to colored tenants but objections were raised in the neighborhood and nothing else was heard of the project.

Riot Over Housing Issue Is Narrowly Averted In N.Y.

6-2-44

Whites Object To Negroes Moving Into Riverside Drive

Get back on the other side of town, niggers, and stop hanging around where white folks belong." NEW YORK—(AP)—A near-around the city's famous Riverside Drive, where colored citizens are 13 to 18, were armed with sticks, stones, ANP reporters learned that the kids were mostly averted here last week when a false rumor concerning As a result of the flare-up, police officers, and children from two different stations placed a heavy guard over the area, this was seated yelling: 8-23-44



LARRY WILLIAMS

denied, however, that any person connected with the government could or would do more than tell the landlord that his petition to

oust the family did not violate an

Marcantonio to Probe OPA Ruling on Race Eviction

5-19-44

Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.), representative in congress from the 20th district and president of the International Labor Defense, will personally investigate the action of the Office of Price Administra-tion in Washington in sanctioning the eviction of a family here because

Louis Coleman, head of the local ILD, said Mr. Marcantonio was OPA ruling.

Memphis Upholds Rights Of Race Family To Live In Neighborhood

Tenn.

Lively interest was stirred this week among local Negro residents following a recent ruling on racial segregation in housing.

The ruling was announced last Saturday by Commissioner Fredericks in connection with the rejection of a petition from 25 white residents on Elzey and Tanglewood street, who sought to have a Negro night watchman and his family removed from the building occupied by Culbreath and Ozanne Co.

The ruling stated: "There is no law which prevents a night watchman from residing on the premises. Servants are allowed to live on premises of their white employers, and this condition prevails in many parts of the city."

"In the midst of a war, with manpower shortages, it is not possible to avoid inconveniences which would not exist in normal times."

The Negro family involved is that of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Smith. The couple has been in Memphis at the Tanglewood and Elzey Street residence a little over two weeks.

A farmer and a laborer, Mr. Smith said he has worked for Mr. W. M. Culbreath, owner of the war plant at Elzey and Tanglewood for three years. The couple moved to Memphis from their home in Capleville, Tennessee, to come here and work for Mr. Culbreath. They left their children in their Capleville home.

8-18-44
The Culbreath and Ozanne Co. is a small war production plant, located in an old gray stone building, which used to serve as the headquarters for a local stone yard. The Smiths live in a partitioned room situated in the rear of the stone building. They have no entrance or exit to either Elzey or Tanglewood streets.

31-year-old ex-farmer Smith, now serving as a night watchman (he is not armed with a gun for his job), said that he has not been molested by any of the score or more of white people in the vicinity who signed the petition protesting his living in their vicinity.

8-18-44
A church-going man, Smith stated that he and his wife know few people in Memphis and as a result do not have many visitors or friends passing to and fro in the neighborhood.

He said that some of the white men employed in the plant he watches at night living nearby on

Elzey and Tanglewood. None of them have ever said anything to him about his residence.

He knows of the petition requesting his removal but continues to go quietly about his duties confident that Mr. Culbreath will

O. K. Servants *Amsterdam News* To Reside in *New York, N.Y.* White Section

Memphis Commissioner

Rules Out Petition

To Oust Negroes

8-26-44

MEMPHIS (AP)—White resi-

dents have no right to protest Negro servants living in their neighbor-

hoods. City Commissioner John

Fredericks ruled here Wednesday in

a reply to a petition submitted by

25 white families seeking to have a

Negro night watchman and his fam-

ily removed from their section.

"There is no law which prevents a night watchman from residing on the premises," Commissioner Fredericks ruled. "Servants are allowed to live on the premises of their white employers, and this condition prevails in many parts of the city. In the midst of a war, with manpower shortages, it is not possible to avoid inconveniences which would not exist in normal times."

The Negro family Mr. and Mrs. Dave Smith, moved into the exclusive white residential section two weeks ago when they accepted the job as night watchman for a nearby war plant.

A farmer and a laborer, Mr. Smith said he worked for W. M. Cumbrath, owner of the plant, for three years. The couple moved to Memphis from their home in Capleville, Tenn., so that Smith could accept the war job.

8-26-44

The plant is a small war produc-

tion plant, located in an old gray-

stone building, which used to serve

as the headquarters for a local stone

yard. The Smiths lived in a par-

titioned room situated in the rear

of the stone building. They have no

entrance or exit to the principal

street on which the protesting resi-

dents live.

Block Attempt The Workers Newsletter To Evict Negro

5-28-44
MILWAUKEE. — A reactionary real estate clique, attempting to arouse race riot sentiment in the 16th Ward where plans for a Negro housing project are under consideration, recently circulated a petition demanding the eviction of the Edward R. Morris family from their private home. The Morris family were the only Negroes on the block.

When a soldier home on furlough, was approached with the petition, he called it to the attention of some of his neighbors. That same day a committee was formed to draw up a counter-petition with which to canvass the community. This petition called on the Milwaukee City Council to reject any proposal leading to discriminate against any of our citizens in their free right to choose where they shall live. Further, we welcome this Negro family into our neighborhood as good citizens who are actively engaged in contributing to our country's war effort." Some 450 neighbors of Mr. Morris signed the statement.

The fight for the 16th Ward housing project is being supported by the CIO, AFL, League of Women Voters, Inter-Racial Committee, Communist Party, and numerous church and civic organizations.